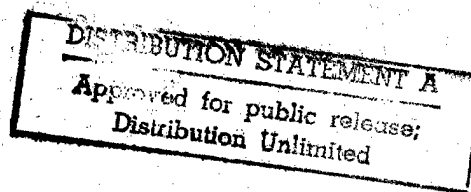


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26 July 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2825

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BENIN

BRIEFS

EEC GRANTS--The EEC's Commission has approved financing for projects in Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, The Gambia, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Upper Volta, under the Fifth EDF. Benin: Two grants, 1.115m. ECU for a road project, and 3.64m ECU for a geological survey were approved. The first loan is to enable the completion of the Bohicon-Savalou road, which has already received EEC aid. Total cost of the project is 10.5m ECU's. The second loan is to enable the completion of a geological mapping of the country which is at an advanced stage. The project is designed to provide the government with exact information on mineral deposits suitable for future exploration and development. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Jun 83 p 1518]

CSO: 3400/1629

KOLINGBA REPORTEDLY MAY GO WAY OF BOKASA

London AFRICA NOW in English No 27, Jul 83 pp 27, 29

[Article by Martin Bennitt]

[Text]

Heavy jail sentences on two opponents of General André Kolingba's regime in the Central African Republic have brought protests from abroad and embarrassment to the French Government. After a one-day trial held with very little warning, Abel Goumba, chairman of the *Front Patriotique Oubanguien-Parti du Travail* (FPO-PT) and party secretary-general Patrice Endjimoungou were sentenced to five years in jail and 10 years' loss of civil right for allegedly attempting to organise a secret revolutionary organisation.

Endjimoungou was also fined CFA francs 200,000 for remarking that the magistrates at the trial, on April 21, had served under Emperor Bokassa and that Kolingba seemed to be going the same way as his predecessor. Goumba, a militant socialist, was arrested at Bangui University last August, shortly after Endjimoungou was prevented from leaving for Paris. Goumba had accepted the appointment as rector of the university the previous December, while warning Kolingba that he was not renouncing his political beliefs.

Goumba has a long political history, both before and after independence and was acting-President in 1959 before being pushed aside by David Dacko, who imprisoned him briefly in 1962. He was in exile during the Bokassa years and, after the French brought back Dacko in 1979, stood unsuccessfully for the Presidency in 1981.

In July of that year Goumba, then in Paris, was made the object of an international arrest warrant issued by Dacko after the explosion of a bomb in a Bangui cinema. The attack was claimed

by Idi Lala, a former FPO-PT member, but friends of Goumba say this was merely to give Lala's group credibility. The real aim of the bombing, they allege, was to ensure that the new-elected Mitterrand government in France did not pull out the 1,200 troops flown in under Operation Barracuda, the return of Dacko to power. Six weeks after the blast, Dacko, a complete failure, handed over to Kolingba.

Friends of Goumba now think that he was "set up" with his nomination to the university. They point to the virtually paper-thin evidence against him and the fact that, while Kolingba banned political activity, he did not forbid the existence of political parties.

Goumba's arrest prompted the setting up of a support committee headed by Pierre Kalck, Goumba's French Government chief-of-staff in colonial days. A petition for his release and that of the estimated 100 other prisoners of conscience in the CAR, has received widespread support, including the signature of Max Gallo, now the French Government's official spokesman, and numerous socialist deputies. But the party's official line is that it is best to follow the Mitterrand approach of quiet diplomacy in human rights cases.

In fact, France, which pays the salaries of the Central African Government's employees, could exert enormous pressure if it chose. Kalck's view is that Kolingba, with the active backing of conservative French settlers and companies, is using Goumba as a hostage in exchange for continued French financial backing for his regime and to prevent any idea of a second Barracuda.

In 1979, Mitterrand, then in opposition, wrote to Goumba that "the socialists will be by your side as often as necessary so that human rights are respected in your country." Many people are waiting for that promise to become a reality.

Goumba and Endjimougou have been transferred since their trial to Ngaragba prison, where Bokassa's massacre of schoolchildren finally persuaded the French he had to go. Pierre Kalck told *Africa Now*: "It is a classic prison and conditions are very tough."

For the moment, Kalck discounts FPOPT allegations of torture and says that things are not as bad as under Bokassa. "But arrests are just as arbitrary and there is a serious risk of Kolingba going the same way as Bokassa," he adds.

Between his arrest and trial, Goumba was held in the military prison camp at Kassai. From there he wrote a description of his daily life in a letter which reached his lawyer Frederic Weyl in Paris at the end of last year, almost three months after it was written.

"We endure the same punishment as soldiers under close arrest, although we are civilians," he wrote. "At 5-5.30 the jailer opens the door of our cell, dragging us out of a sleep disturbed by the nightly activities of the camp . . .

"One of the five soldiers on duty escorts us, gun in hand, to the toilets about 200 metres away. Afterwards he takes us back to the cell, from which we emerge only from time to time, solely to go to the toilets.

"In the intervening period until bedtime there is: confinement, no exercise period to breathe the outside air, no contact or exchange with the outside world; we have no right to newspapers or radio, and still less to visits from our families, of whom we have no news. Every communication between a detainee and his family . . . must be transmitted to the camp commandant for censorship and *vice versa*. By the time

the reply arrives it is often too late. More seriously, this same slowness is observed for medical consultations and attention.

"Meals are brought to us once a day at 1400 hours by our families, who leave them at the guard post at the camp entrance. After a careful search of their contents the soldiers bring them to us. Any object considered suspicious or forbidden is removed."

Of his accommodation, a disused office, Goumba wrote: "The heat is unbearable, the single window cannot be opened, a neon light burns all day and night because the switch is broken." A food store next door attracts hordes of mosquitos and other insects, with consequent effects on the health of prisoners.

"At 1800 hours the jailer locks the door for the night, a night made extremely uncomfortable by mosquito bites, sweating from the heat and nauseous atmosphere, noises of all sorts and the light which cannot be switched off."

In a subsequent letter to Weyl, Endjimougou said that conditions had worsened. "Political prisoners are mixed with thieves and criminals in narrow, dark, overcrowded cells. We are treated like animals," he wrote.

"What we receive as food from the state which detains us, the daily ration, consists of a bowl of manioc as large as a fist and a 20 gram piece of beef . . . it is so insufficient that no one could live on it."

Endjimougou added that prisoners, held without trial or charge sometimes for years, have their salaries stopped from the moment of arrest and can no longer support their families. His own brothers had also been fired from their jobs.

Goumba, 55, suffers from a kidney disorder and malaria. According to Kalck he has only his own medical qualifications and experience as a former World Health Organisation employee to keep him in reasonable health. Both men have been adopted by Amnesty International •

WORKERS UNION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FUTURE PLANS

London AFRICA NOW in English No 27, Jul 83 pp 25, 26

[Text]

Ever since the banning of the Gambia Workers Union almost seven years ago, trade unionism in the Gambia has been in the doldrums. Even though several other unions continued to exist, the Gambia Workers Union proved to be the one with the most active membership and its banning was a cue for the other unions to behave — which they have been doing ever since. But now the Gambia Workers Union has been registered again. Its registration on January 23, 1983, however, only came after years of lobbying culminating in a seminar on "Trade-unionism and National Development" jointly organised by the ruling People's Progressive Party, the Frederick Ebert Foundation of West Germany, and local unions. Alhaji M.E. Jallow is secretly-general of the newly-re-registered Gambia Workers Union. He spoke recently to Africa Now.

■ Why was your union banned in the first place?

Officially, we were accused of not submitting our accounts on time. It was true that we did not submit accounts but I think, from the climate of hostility which existed at that time, there were other factors involved. For instance, we suddenly saw legislation for essential services and we knew trouble was coming. This particular legislation was to make strikes in the essential services illegal except when notice was given. Previously we had been accustomed to having wildcat strikes all over the place. This banning followed the strike at the Gambia Utilities Corporation over the non-payment of salary increases to the workers there.

As a result of this strike action, the politicians felt it was necessary to create such legislation. Of course in a small country like this, if you give notice before going on strike, they can easily dismantle whatever machinery you may have to use your democratic legal right to go on strike. The President has often said that the worker has a right to go on strike but that the employer also had the right not to pay him for the days he is on strike.

So the President stated his position — but then, of course, he was siding with the employer and doing his best to win him for the government side. This is how trouble started. We suddenly found we were no longer relating to the state and harsh measures were being worked out — some of our boys were picked up and we had rough times in the courts.

■ **Why have you been registered again?**

Let us say that the government has courageously taken the step because this is what the situation calls for. If we talk about participatory democracy then we must allow the forces to debate freely and become involved.

■ **Will the fact that you received your re-registration on a silver platter from the government not make your union suspect in the eyes of the people?**

It is full of risks because people with many grievances tend deliberately to misunderstand our relationship with the government. But this is the state. We did not put them there. They hold the machinery and apparatus with which we should do our work as trade unions trying to represent a broad cross-section of the people from left to right — all of them responding to the concept of a free union but relating responsibility to the state.

This is why it is inevitable that a union with that power in relation to our society will have to work closely with the government of the day.

■ **So from now on, what is the union going to be involved in?**

The union will function like all unions. It will try to solve grievances and generally concern itself with the problems of workers. But above all, the union is now going to look for a new role because we were told at the seminar that everybody is a worker — a farmer is a worker, so is a fisherman. After the seminar people started calling us into little meetings and the next thing was we saw farmers and fishermen were coming over to us saying they were also workers.

So ahead of us there is a lot of organising to come which will be thoroughly put together and orientated. For example, we are going to keep alive a young workers movement as well as involve women more in the activities of the union •)

CSO: 3400/1639

FAHNBULLEH DISCUSSES DOMESTIC MATTERS, REFUGEE ISSUE

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Jan 83 pp 1492-1493

[Interview with Liberia's Foreign Minister H. Boima Fahnbulleh by Eddie Momoh]

[Text]

IN RECENT months, there has been an apparent hiccup in relations between Liberia and neighbouring Sierra Leone; first after a newspaper article in Freetown falsely accused Head of State Samuel Doe of having killed his wife and more recently because of claims and counter-claims about refugees who have crossed Sierra Leone's southern borders into Liberia. All these have stalled relations between the two countries which, anyway, have not been as good as they used to be under William Tolbert, before Doe's military regime seized power in 1980. Eddie Momoh talked to Liberia's Foreign Minister, H. Boima Fahnbulleh about these relations and situations inside his country.

Q. What is the mood now in Liberia about the new draft constitution?

A. Oh, the people are very enthusiastic: they are debating the new constitution. People are selecting members of the Constituent Assembly and, as a matter of fact, we have a very beautiful programme on radio and a constitutional forum where citizens can call and give their views on the draft constitution. We have also had members of the constitutional committee being interviewed on radio and TV from time to time. It has been a fantastic transformation, never before in the history of our country have the Liberian people given the opportunity of debating political and constitutional issues. What we have had in the past was a masquerade of fat pot-bellied zombies who just deceived the people while they organised themselves into family relations, masonic lodges, church associations and determined the future and life of the Liberian people. All these people

did in the past was to misrepresent the people. But for the first time, our people are debating issues that affect their lives.

Q. People are criticising your regime, saying that, in fact, nothing has changed from the past . . . in particular, that you now have in government as many corrupt people as there were in the two previous set-ups which led to the coup. In other words, you have as many True Whig stalwarts in government now as in the past, which means there is an apparent jockeying for position between you and these men of the old regime.

A. I read that in your paper, *West Africa*, a couple of weeks ago and I said to myself why should a thing like this be of primary concern to you. If these elements are coming back, it shows that we were right from the start . . . that the regime to

which they belonged in the past, was corrupt and decadent. So, the mere fact that they can come back and work with us, shows not only that they are Liberians and want to survive, but that we (the PRC government) have been right from the beginning; because in the past, a lot of them ran away. Some of them had predictions that by the time of the first anniversary of the PRC government, some of us would have been dead and out of the picture. But they have been disappointed: we survived and the revolution is moving on. If they have been led astray in the past, we are calling on them now to show that they can give their best for the national interest. We do not segregate. I told the *Voice of America* the other day in Washington that we'll never discriminate, because we have been the victims of discrimination. So, we must stretch out a hand of solidarity; if they want to come back and help build a better Liberia which would be truly representative of the mass of the people, they are welcome. This is the time for all of us to get together without anyone feeling that because his father or generation came from Ohio, Philadelphia or Oklahoma, he was superior and destined to be a leader. That cannot be tolerated; we all must begin from the start as true Liberians and Africans. So, I tell you, they must come, they are our people.

Q. Will this not be undermining the revolution and become counter-productive to the system which you sought to replace.

A. No, it cannot undermine the revolution because the process itself has transformed the people. Those who work in the interest of the nation, and those against it, truly understand that the process of revolution cannot be turned back. Now, if these

people come back and they intend to live the same way they lived in the past . . . very arrogant, very snobbish, ambitious and completely unconcerned with the welfare of the Liberian people, then they are going to run into very serious problems. What we are happy about is that the eyes of the people are on them and so they will have to conform. And I tell you something, a lot of them are working very hard because as you know an individual was not born corrupt or reactionary. Society and attitudes impose these conditions on individuals. So we have a transformation where the sons and daughters of the majority of our people have moved to

hasten the process. If these people are coming back, it means, also, that they will have to be educated as to the kind of services required of them by the masses and this is all we ask them to do. If they don't then, of course, the struggle goes on until final victory.

Q. Let's talk about external relations . . . in particular, those with Sierra Leone. It seems to many observers that these are becoming increasingly frosty and uneasy. What is your country's position?

A. Believe you me, on relations with Sierra Leone, I can say over the last few months, we have had some misunderstanding and I won't try to concretise the misunderstanding. I wouldn't even try to present it as being antagonistic. No, no, no. We say in our language that the misunderstanding between our two countries can be considered as non-antagonistic contradictions between brothers who are looking at issues in two different ways. We do not want the misunderstanding between our two countries to degenerate into open hostilities because, we ask ourselves, who will benefit from the hostilities?

The people of Sierra Leone and Liberia are brothers and they have always been brothers. If you travel by road, you don't even know when you leave Liberia and enter Sierra Leone. There are Mende-speaking people in Sierra Leone, there are Mende-speaking people in Liberia; there are Vais in Liberia, there are Vais in Sierra Leone; there are Kroos in Liberia, there are Kroos in Sierra Leone. If we are to engage in hostility, we'll only be doing a great disservice to our people. We should be able to discuss and resolve our problems like one family.

Q. But surely you can't call the matter of closing borders — and moving troops across them — with a neighbour as behaving like a member of one family?

A. Well, I tell you at times even in a household, you have to close your room door and argue with your wife. We know very well that in human relations, you at times get into little face fight with your wife or so. But what happens afterwards is that that relationship becomes stronger with even greater respect. What I am trying to say is that, regardless of what happened in the past, we want to put this behind us and sit with our Sierra Leone brothers and discuss issues. We are members of the Mano River Union and together with our sister Guinea, have more to unite us that divide us. This is the reality.

Q. What about the claims and counter-statements about refugees on your side of the borders that are said to have come from Sierra Leone. What exactly is the situation?

A. We have some brothers and sisters from Sierra Leone who are, at the moment, camped on our side of the borders. We don't know the circumstances which have brought them across the border; but we would like the Sierra Leone Government to tell us what the situation is from their side of the border. Our pronouncement, everyday as you can see, is again simply based on our fear that as time goes on, we won't be able, with our limited resources, to take care of the 3,000 people. We do not intend to impute motives to people. No. We are simply asking that these people be allowed to go back to wherever they came from. Whatever the circumstances, we want them to go back so that we can divert our necessary resources to other development projects in the country.

Q. The Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Conteh told the press while I was in Freetown that your arrival in that country was unexpected, so much so that there was

little time to arrange for you the usual diplomatic courtesies. Officials in Freetown saw this as a deliberate attempt to dramatise and over-play the whole refugee issue.

A. That's not true. I don't know what gave them the idea that the usual diplomatic courtesies were not accorded me. As a matter of fact, for me, Sierra Leone is home. When I went there, there was a protocol fellow at the airport to receive me who took me into town. Of course, I got in contact with all the necessary people at the foreign office . . . I met brother Conteh and the next day morning, I delivered to him the note from my Head of State because at the time President Siaka Stevens was in the provinces. I joined my plane and went back to Monrovia. So I don't know where people come from with their own interpretations. I lived in Sierra Leone for nine years and went to school in Freetown. We have not been trying to dramatise or over-play the issue at all; what we have been doing is bring to the notice of the Sierra Leone government a serious situation that has developed at the borders.

CSO: 3400/1627

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

REFUGEE SECURITY MEASURES--At least ten Sierra Leoneans are crossing into the border refugee camps in Liberia every day, according to the Liberian independent Daily Observer newspaper, quoting immigration authorities at the Mano River Grand Cape Mount county. The paper said the total number of Sierra Leoneans who have crossed the border into Liberia since the crisis began is a little over 4,000. Meanwhile, immigration commissioner Edwin Taye has reinforced strict security measures to prevent the illegal rush of Sierra Leoneans into the Monrovia area. He said all his men assigned at various check points have been directed to "thoroughly screen" aliens traveling in and out of the country. Mr Taye warned that any "refugees" found illegally in the capital area would be dealt with accordingly. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3438, 4 Jul 83 p 1583]

MEASURES AGAINST SHOP OWNERS--Full stringent measures to be taken against shop owners who charge arbitrarily high prices of commodities and fail to label their goods with price tags. The measures will be adopted by the Ministry of Commerce. Friday's edition of the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper quoted Assistant Commerce Minister J. C. Williams as saying that the shop owners have been given 2 weeks beginning last Monday to regularize their prices to conform to the ministry's approved price structures. He said after the grace period a rigid exercise will be instituted by the ministry to ensure that shop owners operate within the Commerce Ministry's price index. Mr Williams further said shop owners failing to comply with the price structures could face a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000, depending on the gravity of the violation. [Text] [AB110930 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 11 Jul 83]

CSO: 3400/1658

GOVERNMENT TO SET UP STORAGE FACILITIES FOR EXCESS BURLEY

Lilongwe MALAWI NEWS in English 18-24 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

MALAWI is to spend about K20 million for the purchase of, and the setting up of handling and storage facilities for some 18 million kilograms of excess Burley tobacco produced in the country this year. The excess leaf is to be sold on the international market next year, it was learnt yesterday.

This year Malawi produced an estimated 48 million kilograms of Burley, 18 million kilograms more than the market requirement.

In announcement on Thursday, the Government effected unprecedented steps aimed at ensuring a cut-back in the Burley production next season so that this year's excess crop could be accommodated in next year's market requirement.

The spokesman said in the K20 million project, the Government is a shareholder in a joint company that has already been formed to

raise the funds and make arrangements for the purchase, processing, storage and ultimate sale of the surplus burley tobacco.

"This is a very costly project and one hopes that it is not repeated, because much money could be spent in the exercise," the spokesman stated.

Referring to a new quota that the Government has enforced in a bid to limit production of Burley tobacco to 20 million kilograms during the 1984 growing season, the spokesman said although the plan may be viewed as drastic or penalising by some tobacco growers, it has many side-effects which are potentially beneficial to the nation.

He said the benefits include: The clear need for smallholder farmers to revert back to the growing of Fire-cured, Sun/air-cured and Oriental tobacco — whose producer prices were handsomely increased recently.

The equally urgent need for estates to diversify production by growing more cotton, wheat, beans and groundnuts — among crops whose demand on the local and international markets is said to be limitless. This will place the agricultural sector on a sounder basis by reducing dependence on one crop and by promoting more efficient land use including livestock production.

And the Government will set up more efficient monitoring and enforcement systems vis-a-vis agricultural statutory provisions and farmer's activities.

"What we see for the future, after the re-organisation and re-structuring of burley production is not only a better tobacco industry, but also a stronger agricultural base that will expand in a planned manner in response to market demand," the spokesman concluded.

CSO: 3400/1565

IMPROVED NACALA RAIL LINK

Lilongwe MALAWI NEWS in English 18-24 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Back on the Right Track"]

[Text]

THERE must have been happy smiles on the faces of plenty of big businessmen this week at the news that Canada is to finance repairs and improvements to the Mozambique rail link between the Indian Ocean port of Nacala and the Malaŵi border.

The railway line is a vital artery along which an increasing amount of Malaŵi's imports and exports normally flow.

The line has not been in good condition for some time. During the past rainy season, wash-aways forced many exporters and importers to seek other routes for their goods.

Other routes were found. But they were expensive. Which is why we say today that the happy smiles about the tripartite agreement between Canada, Mozambique and the Southern Africa Regional Development Conference on the K107 million project should not be confined to businessmen alone.

However remote, a better rail link to Nacala will affect everyone.

The project will not be completed overnight. But that shouldn't stop the smiles. The agreement is the first step to getting international trade back on the right track.

CSO: 3400/1565

MALAWI

SAMACO SEEKS ELECTIONS BOYCOTT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The Save Malawi Committee (SAMACO) yesterday called for a total boycott of elections scheduled for this monthend, in protest against alleged murders of people within and outside the country.

In a circular released in Lusaka and said to have been sent to Malawi, SAMACO also paid tribute to Malawians for their "quick response" to the formation of the committee, adding that the channels of communication which have been established as well as methods of operation should remain secret.

The statement claims that no one in Malawi has enjoyed freedom, justice or any fruits of independence apart from the top leadership.

The organisation insisted that President Kamuzu Banda was due to take a one-year sabbatical.

"SAMACO is not asking you to take the bull by the horns or to take arms and fight...but just stay at home and keep away from voting, we are for peace, we hate violence because it breeds violence, but if refusing to countenance or underpin dictatorship means violence, then SAMACO is not frightened."

"Malawians and the peace-loving world community must be prepared to do a little wrong in order to perform a great right in Malawi," SAMACO said.

It added that the call for the elections boycott was a clarion call to unity.

CSO: 3400/1563

BROADBASED MEETING EXAMINED PROPOSED STATE COUNCIL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jun 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

A UNIQUE GATHERING in Windhoek last night made an unprecedented contribution to SWA's political history when just about the entire party spectrum found themselves in the same room, exchanging ideas on the proposed State Council.

Attending a discussion evening on "The State Council: What the people feel, what the parties think," were spokesmen from the Administrator General's office, Swapo, the DTA, Swanu and the Namibia Independence Party.

And the spectrum was further broadened when outspoken businessman Mr Eric Lang and a church leader, Father H Steegmann also contributed from the floor.

The SWA National Party, which was invited to send a spokesman, did not attend.

While all the spokesmen presented their parties' views, the question of alternative strategies to break out of the independence impasse, emerged as the central theme with which all political leaders found themselves grappling. The prospects of an all-party conference were repeatedly discussed.

And although they did so from different policy standpoints, there was general unanimity — and surprise — that SWA political leaders could face each other under the same roof at grass-root level to state their case.

Further revelations about the potential content and direction of the proposed State Council came to light which Mrs Nora Chase of Swanu greeted with surprise, saying that none of the parties had been informed on these aspects during their recent talks with the AG, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

Speaking for the AG's office was Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi who insisted that there would be no outside interference from South Africa or the AG on the course taken by the Council before and after the proposed national referendum.

He confirmed that the Council had the scope to call for the implementation of Resolution 435, and to have AG 8 thrown out in favour of a new interim constitution.

"The Council's recommendations are going to be put to the people, not to the SA Government and the results of the referendum are going to be processed by the State Council, not the SA Government or the AG," Mr Kozonguizi said.

VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES

The minority view in the Council would not have its case presented to the public and various possibilities — such as the casting of secret ballots within the body to ensure that party political lines were not enforced on delegates — were open.

"This is not 1975 when the Turnhalle was run by the SA Government. This time you are going to run it yourself," assured the AG's spokesman.

He admitted that the State Council "may not be a credible experiment, and may not be a viable implementation."

But between SA's "pre-occupation with communism" and the UN "with its pre-occupation with SA and apartheid," Mr Kozonguizi asked: "Are the people of

Namibia so weak that they must concentrate on SA and the UN?"

"If you are given the chance to state your case, then you state it."

But Mr Daniel Tjongarero, who said he was speaking in his private capacity and not for Swapo, replied that the State Council was designed "to take the heat off SWA."

The proposed body "will assume the responsibilities of the colonial power" and should be seen against the background of SA's inability to carry out its mandate for the country, Mr Tjongarero added.

The State Council was historically "the topping on the cake" and was a disguised attempt to offer internal parties a say in the interim government "to avoid the decolonisation programme."

He also raised the question of whose auspices the referendum would be held under.

PRIVILEGE

Referring to the outspoken DTA leader, Mr Katutire Kaura, Mr Tjongarero said during question time he wished he had the privilege of talking "without the Defence Act, AG 26 and AG9 hanging over my head."

Mrs Othilie Abrahams of NIP echoed the view that the State Council was designed to draw local political leaders into SA's administration of SWA.

"The NIP will not participate in a body that forms part of the oppressive colonial power."

The party would not deviate from its policy of non-collaboration. Neither was she so politically naïve to believe that the

implementation of Resolution 435 would be a miracle cure for all the country's problems.

But Swapo had not been invited to talks on the proposed State Council by the AG and Swapo should be included in any all-party conference which might be arranged.

The NIP did not regard Swapo as their enemy, but SA, Mrs Abrahams said.

ENTHANASIA

"The State Council is a way of artificially keeping alive parties that should be dead. Euthanasia is the only solution for them," she said.

Spokesmen for the DTA had helped achieve reforms in SWA by participating in the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council but this view was not taken seriously by the audience.

Mr Mudge re-affirmed his belief that independence elections would not be themselves solve the country's biggest problem — achieving mutual conciliation amongst the people who were presently divided along ethnic lines.

ANOTHER DOOR

"Even if the State Council is not a wonderful success, something will come of it — even if only another door has been opened. That is why we support the State Council," Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge went on to address the question of an all-party conference, saying the failure of Swanu's recent attempt, and the NIP's previously, was proof that the internal parties could not operationalise such a conference.

He agreed that such a conference was a good

idea, but said: "We will have to get someone from outside to do it for us."

Mr Mudge, like Mr Kozonguizi, said there were only two options facing political leaders — taking up arms alongside Swapo, or negotiating the country's future.

The NIP's position, however, was spelled out by Dr Kenneth Abrahams who said there was a third option which the party was working on. This consisted in community work "to help the people survive in these troubled economic times."

SHREDDED

SA's strategic interests were supreme, and the State Council's proposals would be "shredded" if they clashed with those interests as far as Namibia's future was concerned, Dr Abrahams said.

Swanu's President, Mr Moses Katjiuongua said "only opportunists will say negotiating with the enemy is always a waste of time."

And the argument that there were only two alternative courses of action was "misleading the public."

Swanu would use a combination of various activities Mr Katjiuongua said.

This was partly aimed at Mrs Abrahams who had said the NIP refused to negotiate with the SA Government — except on the implementation of Resolution 435.

Mr Katjiuongua instead held the position that Swanu would negotiate with SA "but not for peanuts," which, in the party's view, was what the State Council amounted to.

SWANU THREATS OF MASS DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jun 83 pp 3, 5

[Text]

SWANU yesterday renewed its appeal to all pro-independence parties to work together for a settlement in Namibia, in the wake of its decision not to take part in the proposed State Council.

The decision was taken at a Swanu consultative conference during the weekend, and was explained at a Press conference in Windhoek yesterday.

In a statement to newsmen, Swanu President Mr Moses Katjuongua also indicated the party's future course of action pending internationally recognised independence.

Swanu appealed once more to "the pro-independence political leaders and other responsible people to come together, through bilateral consultations, to recapture the political initiative from the South African Government and the Administrator General."

He also announced that Swanu would devise other forms of peaceful political struggle, should it become

"impossible to work meaningfully within the existing and proposed political structures."

These would include mass demonstrations and protests against "injustices in the society."

"Boycotts of racist establishments and strikes against racist and oppressive employers will be part of the campaign," he added.

NO BENEFITS

On the State Council, Mr Katjuongua said, "We simply do not see the benefits of participation for our party and the people."

"We are not convinced that the proposed Council is a meaningful way of using the interim period 'constructively'."

"We do not want to be given toys — like the DTA over the past years — but tools — political power — to pull this country out of the present mess," the Swanu President said.

The purpose must be to fight injustices — poverty, misery and corruption "and not mere exercises in constitutional acrobatics."

"Anything we do now must be an investment in the future and not an act of long-term political suicide."

STOP MISLEADING THE PEOPLE, KATJIUONGUA WARNS THE AG

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Administrator General Dr Willie van Niekerk should "put the cards on the table" by publishing a proclamation scrapping the interim constitution AG 8 and clearing the way for full independence, Swanu President Mr Moses Katjiuongua said yesterday.

Addressing newsmen in Windhoek to explain the party's decision not to join the proposed State Council, Mr Katjiuongua said the aims of the proposed body were "extremely nebulous."

The constitution to be drafted by the Council "will not be an independence constitution, but an interim one."

For this reason "it would be misleading to make the participants believe that they could write anything they want."

It would be more "honest and realistic", as well as necessary for the South African Government "to establish the parameters within which an interim constitution could be written."

TWISTING SNAKE

The chances of the Council becoming an effective instrument for the interim period "have as many convolutions like a twisting snake," said Mr Katjiuongua.

"It also appeared that there would no free flow of ideas among the participants "because delegates may not be allowed to vote as their consciences may tell them, but they have to stick to the line of the parties that brought them there."

He was referring to the arrangement that nominated delegates could be recalled by their parties at any point in the proceedings.

And on the DTA majority amongst delegates — 11 parties out of the 16 that have so far agreed to participate — and the two-thirds majority required for decisions, Mr Katjiuongua added: "the danger that the thing will become a talkshop is enormous."

Tribalism and racialism were also hidden in the proposed Council.

PROCRASTINATION

"The fact that racial and tribal groups who disagree

with the outcome of the nation-wide referendum may have to be consulted, and that there is no undertaking that the results of the two-third majority in the Council and the referendum will be implemented anyway, the draft constitution could suffer from a veritable element of procrastination."

"We do not believe that talking for the sake of talking will always advance the cause of progress and freedom," he said.

"If the conservative forces carry the day or this scheme becomes a stalling operation, there is no point for us even to try to get in and then pull out if things turn out to be sour for us."

That would be an "exercise in futility", and could "put our political judgment to a severe test in the public eye," continued Mr Katjuongua.

South Africa must accept that her goodwill and the sincerity of her efforts in Namibia were very often questioned by the majority of the people at home and abroad.

LABYRINTH

"It is incumbent on SA and Dr Van Niekerk to pull us out of the present labyrinth of confusing announcements.

"It is time for SA to move away from the methods, mistakes and failures of the past and try more credible ways of resolving her Namibian dilemma."

Swanu would never participate in any interim arrangement where there was no possibility to:

- Scrap AG 8 and bring about national reconciliation;
- Create a political climate conducive to

economic development;

- Integrate and upgrade all the essential services including hospitals and schools;

- Draw up a comprehensive reform programme to deal with the economy, unemployment, housing, land and the rural areas, the organisation of local and regional administration, the environment, labour relations, and individual rights and obligations;

- Successively Namibianise all important positions in the Namibian armed units, the Police and all the public services;

- Withdraw the Namibian armed units from the border war, "to avoid sowing the seeds of a post-independence civil strife";

- Secure the release of political detainees and prisoners; and

- Pave the way for internationally recognised independence.

CSO: 3400/1646

BRIEFS

OKAHANJA BUDGET--The Okahandja municipality this week approved a R2,2m Budget for 1983/4, providing for surplus of R23 533 after estimated revenues have been accounted for. Capital expenditure of R430 945 on the building of pavements (R60 000), provision of electricity (R152 000), water provision (R56 000), work on the municipal offices (R25 000) and at the Municipality's workshops (R15 000), are provided for. Okahandja residents and consumers of municipal services will be affected in the pocket too. Water tariffs are up by six cent to 34 cent a unit--equal to the hike announced recently by the Department of Water Affairs. Astronomical basic and monthly electricity tariff hikes are also on the cards. Depending on the cable strength per outlet, increases in the basic rates varying from 69 to 220 percent were announced with the Budget. However, the unit tariff for households has been lowered from seven to 4,5 cent a unit. Large-scale electricity consumers are in for the pleasant drop from seven cents to 0,057 cent a unit. Other municipal tariffs to be raised are: --Sewage--from R3,33 to R4 monthly; --Rubbish removal--from R4 to R5,50 monthly, including two plastic bags free of charge a week; and --A 20 percent increase in the hire of the municipal hall. These tariff changes will not come into effect before October 1, however, when a 12 percent raise on all municipal salaries will also work its way into employees' pockets. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jun 83 p 5]

NCDP DEMANDS ACTION--The Namibia Christian Democratic Party has backed the recent disclosure of a secret Government report confirming worst fears about the country's financial position and urged the public not to take things lying down. In a statement released from the party's office in Tsumeb during the weekend, party chairman Mr Hans Rohr urged the Administrator General Dr Willie van Niekerk to implement "noteworthy savings" already in the current financial year and not to wait for the next Budget. This was to "ensure a more just social climate," the statement said. The NCDP gives its "wholehearted support" to Mr Lang concerning the revelation of the "shocking report over the actual financial position of our country," and Mr Rohr went on to say that he had made repeated warnings in this connection in the former National Assembly and on other occasions. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jul 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1646

MATANZIMA REJECTS PRESIDENT-FOR-LIFE OPTION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has rejected the President-for-Life option favoured by two of his fellow Presidents of South Africa's nominally independent territories.

In an address to Transkei Cabinet Ministers and government officials at his palace on his return to office after six weeks' sick leave, he told them he did not envisage a life President for Transkei.

His decision is in contrast with those of President Patrick Mphahlele of Venda and President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, who were made President-for-life in May and June respectively.

In Venda the opposition Venda Independence Party (VIP) strongly opposed the move and is considering whether it should disband in protest.

The VIP is the only viable opposition party in the designated "black homeland". It won a majority of the elected seats in both the 1973 and 1978 elections and even today, four years of after independence, still controls more than half of the 42 elected seats.

The Ciskei National As-

sembly consists entirely of members of President Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party and no opposition was offered to the move to make him life President.

In his address in Umtata President Matanzima also turned down the idea of making Transkei a one-party state by formally forbidding opposition parties and of converting Transkei's theoretically ceremonial Presidency into an executive Presidency.

But Transkei is virtually a *de facto* one-party state in that all but two of the 150 seats are held by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

In addition President Matanzima is known to exercise a high degree of political control in practice.

President Matanzima went on to defend the recent decision to raise his salary to R75 000 a year as from July 1, to give him the biggest salary cheque of all politicians in South Africa.

President Matanzima said it was unfair to typify it with phrases like "striking it rich". When he first became Chief Minister in 1963 his annual salary was a mere R4 000, he said.

COMMENTARY ON IMPACT OF NAFCOC SUGGESTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IF THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) conference in Cape Town is well placed, then the address by its president Dr Sam Motsuenyane was to the point.

The people of the Western Cape are in the throes of the most agonising life and housing problem also tearing other parts of this country apart. It would thus have been injudicious for the president of Nafcoc, which is a somewhat conservative but widely respected organisation of black businessmen, to have ignored their plight.

Among the things Dr Motsuenyane said were: "The retention of the strange coloured preference policy concept and the heavy cost of social and economic instability suffered by thousands of blacks living and working in this region is a blatant and intolerable injustice which must be strongly opposed by all fair-minded and peace-loving South Africans." These are strong words from the kind of organisation noted for its restraint.

Dr Motsuenyane said the political agenda in this country cannot be considered complete as long as blacks are excluded. He was referring to the new constitutional plans, we believe, that are causing so much distress and division in the white section of the population.

As would be expected from a talk ranging along those lines, Dr Motsuenyane then touched on the despicable housing problems in the area and the on-and-off battle between squatters and officials.

"Anywhere in the world, from Rio de Janeiro to Abidjan and Manila any number of shack-dwellers will be found, but their shacks will never be demolished unless alternative accommodation is provided for them," he said.

It is indeed proper that an organisation of respectable businessmen in Nafcoc should concentrate some of their attention on such abominable social ills. They may not have the kind of clout that would tend to change government policy,

In any event we have always been confounded if not deeply distressed by the discrimination in the Western Cape against Africans in favour of coloureds. We know the reason has to do with influx control and the plan to move most blacks into the nearby homelands. But with the industrial and social situation as it is around the country, this is obviously a pipe-dream. This is what was said about Soweto when government policy categorically stated that urban blacks here were temporary sojourners. It could hardly work.

Perhaps Dr Motsuenyane and his colleagues should point out these anomalies in government policy. When evil measures such as these

will eventually be scrapped why is it necessary to continue the anguish for the people?

It goes even further than that. Whenever there is a confrontation between squatters and officials, the whole world becomes interested and the spotlight settles on the country. There is then widespread vilification of government policy — as should be expected in the case where lives are involved.

Businessmen in organisations like Nafcoc will not bring about swift and dramatic change. There is however no doubt that with the passing of time some of their suggestions are adopted, however, reluctantly by the Government.

CSO: 3400/1633

INCREASING GROWTH OF GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY NOTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jun 83 p 33

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text] South Africa's bureaucracy could be on the threshold of new records. Given that the most dynamic force in any public service is expansion, infinite possibilities for rampant growth become available with the new constitution.

Already, apartheid has ensured a bureaucracy of possibly unique duplication, structured around the separation of the races. It has also generated job descriptions undreamed of in the most fertile clerical imaginations abroad.

Where else could employment for thousands of people be provided out of classifying true blue South Africans into something like 20 different ethnic hues all needing to be bossed into their appointed places and stations in life?

The spin-offs of that effort alone have been intensely gratifying for bureaucratic expansionists, creating bizarre careers for sex-across-the-colour-line snoopers, park-bench signwriters, beach inspectors, not to mention ethnic landscapers who fashion whole new countries and busy themselves shifting 3,5-million people around the map to match their schemes.

Plus, of course, the equally industrious clerks who issue permits to disobey all the carefully laid injunctions of the other clerks.

C. Northcote Parkinson, that iconoclastic derider of civil services, framed the now-famous law which demonstrated that bureaucracies develop their own expansion dynamic and tend to grow at something like 5,6 percent a year quite regardless of whether they have any real function to perform at all.

He found, for example, that the civil servants running the Royal Navy grew from 4 000 in 1914 when Britain commanded the largest navy in the world, to 33 000 in 1967, for a navy virtually extinct.

South Africa's public service is beset with staffing shortages but nevertheless has made valiant efforts to confirm Parkinson's growth.

Last year, its complement grew by 10 472 posts to 240 410--an increase of 4,6 percent.

When the new constitution comes into operation, the growth potential, given a little bureaucratic enterprise, will rocket.

The division of functions into general and own affairs that is central to the whole philosophy of the new deal could spark enormous multiplication.

Even in purely technical departments, like agriculture and water affairs, there are going to be own and general divisions.

This means that where there is now one department, in future there will be four distinct elements of that department.

One element will be for the administration of general aspects, one for whites, one for coloureds and one for Indians.

Voila. Four mini bureaucracies suddenly let loose on the world.

As Parkinson has found, it is elemental to any bureaucracy that it must grow, grow, grow. And its growth need bear no relation at all to the workload.

"The rise in those employed would be much the same whether the volume of the work were to increase, diminish or even disappear," Parkinson reckons.

Also fundamental to bureaucracies is that the more they grow, the more people there are on whom to pass the proverbial buck and the longer it takes for decisions to emerge.

An example of this came in the course of researching this piece.

In an effort to get the views of the Public Servants' Association, I called their office in Pretoria, learned that their president, Dr Colin Cameron, was at another number, where I learned he was actually in Durban until next week.

Back at the first number I had to explain the topic of my inquiry to the switchboard operator, who put me through to the secretary, Mr Casper van Rensburg, who reckoned this was a subject for the deputy manager, Mr J.C. Olivier, who suggested Dr Cameron and finally insisted that only the chief executive, Mr R.H. Landman, could discuss the matter.

Inevitably, Mr Landman was not available at the time. He was talking to the Minister.

Four senior people and a switchboard operator had thus busied themselves collectively for more than an hour to precisely no result whatsoever other than avoiding the subject.

With government departments multiplying into four distinct elements--each naturally jealously guarding its patch--whole subjects could disappear forever.

One would imagine then that South Africa's civil servants on the edge of a veritable growth binge would be jaunting about with a new spring in their step and an acquisitive gleam in their eye.

Instead, most of them display no such excitement.

Indeed, the whole new plan might be a case of politicians rushing in where even bureaucrats fear to tread.

"We shudder to think of all the implications," said one.

"Where the people are going to be found to run the new show, I simply do not know. We are just groping in the dark."

Questions like these prompted Opposition MP Pierre Cronje to ask the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, whether his department was investigating the restructuring of the public service, which departments would be affected, how many posts would be required and how much extra would it all cost.

The reply was that the matter was being investigated and the information required would be available only after the new constitution had been finalised.

Mr Cronje has expressed concern about this before. During the Manpower Budget Vote he predicted the new dispensation would be an administrative nightmare.

"It increases the number of contact faces between the private sector and the departments and also between departments by three- or four-fold," he said.

The creation of four bureaucracies would be a tremendous drain on manpower in the higher skills and would certainly add to the cost of government.

"There may be some spin-off owing to the increased demand for paper and wastepaper baskets, but I do not think that outweighs the disadvantages," he said.

Head of the Commission for Administration Mr Jimmy van der Merwe is no stranger to Parkinson's Law, a phenomenon he says fills him with dread.

"In the normal course of events, one of our greatest challenges is just to contain Parkinson's Law," he said. "That is always our endeavour."

As to the future, he made what was a common response from officials:

"The chief instrument in all this--the constitution--is still a matter under discussion in Parliament."

While the model was still under debate, it was not possible for the public service to take decisions, although some practical aspects were being investigated.

"Once the model is determined, one of our jobs will be to tell the Government all the practical implications," he said.

Just running the three chambers of Parliament (wherever they may be situated) is going to be a major additional task.

Parliamentary officials have unhappy memories of the burdens of the old two-chamber system, when the Senate still operated.

Providing administrative back-up for a new Parliament--where incidentally, some 390 MPs will represent 8-million whites, coloureds and Indians compared with America's 570 public representatives for 220-million people--will be an entirely new ball game.

Secretary of Parliament Mr J. Victor said apart from two assistant secretaries, no new appointments had been made in anticipation.

"We are waiting for the final outcome of the constitution," he said. "We cannot put the cart before the horse."

Given the sequence forced on the bureaucracy, at least two conclusions seem obvious:

--Despite a commitment to a more streamlined bureaucracy, the Government's plan holds the potential for unprecedented expansion and will tax Mr van der Merwe's talents for combating Parkinsonian expansion to the utmost.

However, perhaps this should not be surprising:

Under this Government, "rationalisation" has resulted in two more Cabinet jobs and three more deputy ministerships than previously.

--And it will take years to bring the administrative machinery in line with the constitution.

While there will be political divisions of functions and operations into the minutiae of own and general affairs, it seems highly unlikely that the bureaucracy will be able to match that in any watertight sense for a long time.

Who knows? By then, the simple logistics of trying to implement so strange a philosophy might even steer a Government, steeped in a long tradition of attempting the unlikely, into a more sensible course.

CSO: 3400/1624

CONSTITUTION SEEN OPENING UP HOPE FOR MEANINGFUL CHANGE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 May 83 p 24

[Article by Willie Esterhuysen: "The Catch-22 Afflicting White Politics"]

[Text]

IN his contribution to Constitutional Forum (May 15), Professor Marinus Wiechers developed a very convincing argument against the new constitution.

The main thrust of his argument was based on premises with which I can find no fault.

If I am not completely off the mark, his article implies that the Constitutional Bill should be allowed to rest in peace in a filing cabinet and that we should start again from scratch.

This poses a very crucial question: Is this expectation, seen from a political point of view, a realistic one?

All kinds of criteria for a process of constitutional reform could be stated.

One could list, as Professor Wiechers has done so excellently, various principles and aims that should be honoured in the making of a new constitution.

This, unfortunately, is but one, albeit important, side of the coin.

The other equally important side of the coin is related to the question of whether a particular process of constitutional reform is politically feasible or not.

When one talks about constitutional reform, one cannot ignore questions like: what are the options of a ruling party in view of the political context and culture it has to operate in and is it in a position to move dramatically from situation A to situation B?

These questions deal with the vital issue of the political feasibility, the rate and the extent of constitutional reforms.

Obviously the answer to these questions is determined by the nature of the political culture in which the reform-initiating party has to operate.

A new constitution does not evolve in a political vacuum — its aims, scope and rate are determined by political factors.

Inhibiting

In some instances, tactics of reform are of more importance than the content of reform. South Africa is, in my opinion, a case in point.

In a politically fragmented society like ours, a constitutional reformer needs a strong and stable base of power and authority. He cannot allow himself the luxury of making too many opponents and enemies among the ranks of those from which he has to draw his electoral support.

Whether one likes it or not, finds it disgusting or not, the fact of the matter is that the realities of so-called "white politics", the bedevilling influences of racial prejudices, apartheid structures, decades of white superiority and preferential treatment, vested interests and the luxury of having been spoilt politically and economically from cradle to grave, make our political culture an extremely inhibiting factor in the attempt to execute meaningful and dramatic constitutional reforms.

So-called "white politics" finds itself in more than one way in a "Catch 22" — if not absurd — situation.

The Conservative Party blames the ruling party for integrationist and liberal policies. According to it, because of the Government's constitutional proposals, the NP is selling whites down a black drain.

The PFP, on the other hand, regards the new constitution as an entrenchment of apartheid and a mockery of democratic values.

Hopefully, the truth lies somewhere in the middle.

Whatever the case might be, the fact of the matter is that the NP could not afford to move in a more dramatic way on the constitutional issue.

The one and only beneficiary of such an endeavour would not have been South Africa or those classified as persons of colour; it would have been the rightwing parties. And that, surely, will be a situation "too ghastly to contemplate!"

In view of this, I would like to stress that a sound theoretical and normative approach to constitutional reform, necessary and important as it might be, is but one side of the coin.

To describe and analyse a situation A, and to design a situation B that should be preferable to A, is of vital importance.

However, for the coin to be of any value, one should take serious note of its other side: the feasibility of proposals in view of the political culture in which they have to be implemented and put into practice.

In South Africa, we do not have too many options in this respect.

The scope and rate of reforms are rather limited. To put it bluntly: for the ruling party to follow some of the advice given to it would amount to political suicide.

It must be remembered that the split in the NP did not take place on a side issue, but on the constitutional issue itself. To be more precise: the dividing chisel was a concept — "healthy power sharing".

One need not be a prophet to predict what will happen if the issue becomes real and effective power sharing. This idea is so alien to rank-and-file supporters of the ruling party that it amounts to sheer political naïveté to expect the NP to propound this idea in all its consequences.

Moreover, to expect from the NP, given the nature of its constituency and the real threat posed by the CP, to strike one or other kind of formal alliance with the PFP on constitutional issues is such a far-fetched idea that one need not waste too many words on it.

For all practical purposes and in view of what I have said thus far, we are left with what we have on the table: the new Constitutional Bill.

Does it leave us with any hope for the future? Or do we find ourselves in a stalemate situation?

Inadequacies

The list of inadequacies of the Bill is substantial and, in some instances, even glaring. The Bill also failed rather dismally to generate the kind of widespread enthusiasm one would have liked to witness with regard to a new constitution and which would have given one reason to believe that the Bill, at this stage, could lay claim to a fairly large measure of legitimacy.

Our constitutional gurus will have to accept that having a proposed Bill accepted as law in Parliament does not guarantee its legitimacy. This is determined by the extent to which people identify themselves with its content and aims.

A very glaring inadequacy is the restricted role of the judiciary in terms of the new constitution.

In one sense, the new constitution is a step forward. By extending the powers of the executive branch of government, a move was made to explode the 19th-Century liberal myth of the *political* sovereignty of Parliament.

In a process of reform — and we have just started with that process — a strong and stable executive is a necessary prerequisite. However, by restricting the role of the judiciary, our constitution-makers in one way or another retained the liberal idea of *political sovereignty*.

It is up to the State President to decide whether a matter should be regarded as common or communal. This state of affairs does not give any reason for enthusiasm.

So-called common and communal matters are related to *rights*, and the political processes, especially in our country, do not have the kind of record on the maintenance of rights that would have set my mind at peace.

A decisive role for the judiciary in this respect seems a necessity.

It is not my intention to dwell on the technical inadequacies of the Bill. Of vital importance is the question whether the new constitution opens up the kind of possibilities that would leave us with some hope for a future process of more meaningful change.

Bargaining

Personally, I am of the opinion that it does. In spite of the entrenched position of the white ruling party in the new constitution, the coloured and Asian participants are in a bargaining position.

To keep the constitution on the road, any ruling party will inevitably have to strike bargains and compromises with the coloured and Asian participants.

If it does not, or even worse, does not *want* to, the new dispensation will be the breeding place of conflict that the President, the white majority party or President's Council will not be able to resolve.

Only a cynic could believe that the NP would enter a dispensation with the intention of creating conflicts.

The fact of the matter is that coloureds and Asians will become partners, albeit junior partners, in a dispensation which needs their co-operation to function relatively successfully.

If nothing else, their presence in Parliament must inevitably have far-reaching consequences for prevailing attitudes and structures.

Sensitive

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council was a toothless institution. It is a completely different story in the new dispensation — in spite of the entrenched "white dentistry!"

For the first time in many decades, white people in government will have to listen seriously to what people, classified in terms of their colour, have to say on political matters.

Moreover, they will be compelled to act in a more sensitive and compromising way than we have witnessed thus far.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that the entrenched position of the white majority party and the powers of the President could turn out to be a bonus for reform.

Given the nature of our so-called "white political culture", the new constitutional structure provides a better platform from which more meaningful reforms could be launched.

A strengthening of the executive arm of government is in more than one instance a necessary condition for meaningful reforms.

If the new constitution is regarded as a growth point — and no one in his right mind can look at it otherwise — it has the potential to become a bridging mechanism to a more just South Africa.

GENERAL MALAN'S WARNING TO PRESS HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE DON'T think General Magnus Malan has any valid grounds for warning newspapers not to aid the country's enemies by publishing "lies" and communist propaganda.

"Up to now the Government has been very lenient on newspapers but in future the Government will not allow this to continue," he said at the weekend.

He hinted that the Defence Act might be applied more strictly to the media in future because of the "lies".

We do not, for our part, think the Defence Act has been applied leniently.

Newspapers are very wary about publishing contentious reports about the Defence Force.

They are well aware that the military are able to throw the Defence Act at them if they transgress.

If you wonder why there are no articles exposing conditions in the forces that may be less than desirable, it is because the newspapers are unable to report openly and fearlessly about such matters when they arise.

Everything concerning defence must be referred to the Defence Force for clearance.

So, when the Minister says that he has ordered public relations officers in the Government not to comment on "lies" dished up by newspaper reporters because comment would give the "lies" a certain amount of credibility, he is tampering with a system that his own people insist on.

For example, if there is a report overseas about arms purchases, it must be referred to the Defence Force.

If there are claims, say, by Angola, of military operations by or against the SADF, they must be referred to the Defence Force.

As a "typical" example of the "lies" about which he complains, General Malan cites a recent report by a journalist in Mozambique that South Africa was planning to attack the former Mozambique colony and that the Mozambican forces had been placed on full alert.

"The report was sent out after we had informed the country's government at diplomatic level that we were going to hold another army exercise near the border. This was done out of courtesy to that government."

If South African newspapers published the report, that does not mean they were aiding the enemy.

The fact that South African forces were not going to attack Mozambique was soon evident — and the credibility of the source which put out the report was damaged.

Besides, if the Defence Force had denied the report — as it has denied other similar messages — this would have been picked up by foreign correspondents as well and sent to their newspapers overseas.

In other words, newspapers here would have been instrumental in destroying such false propaganda.

Besides, if newspapers here cannot publish what neighbouring countries claim, we wouldn't know what the "enemy" is saying.

The vacuum would be filled with rumours far more startling and unfounded, and calculated to cause dismay, despondency or fear among the civilian population.

The SADF's credibility would also be undermined if the Minister clamped down any further on newspapers so that they were not allowed to publish anything except what was officially allowed.

It would be a form of censorship that would be recognised immediately as such — not just here, but by the media and governments abroad.

Our view is that the Defence Department should lay off the newspapers, which play the game even to the extent of imposing self-censorship on many occasions.

Any threat to the Press is a threat to the public's right to know what is happening in and around the country.

Unfortunately, it looks more and more as if the Government is determined to create a climate in which newspapers find it increasingly difficult to report on defence, police and other issues.

It is a tendency that should be abandoned.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF GREATER SOWETO COUNCIL SPARKS CONTROVERSY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Jul 83 p 7

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

THE recently proposed amalgamation of the Dobsonville, Diepmeadow and Soweto councils into a single Greater Soweto Council, has sparked off such a fiery controversy among the leaders of the three councils that the trio have at times been on the verge of jumping into the boxing ring to sort out their differences.

Mr David Thebehali, of the Soweto Council, has supported the idea since it was mooted earlier this year. He saw it as the best way of facilitating the administration of the area because of its geographic unity.

But Mr I B Mashao, of Dobsonville, and Mr J C Mahuhushi, of Diepmeadow, were suspicious of the proposal and they dismissed it at first sight. To them, it was a ploy to get their councils to help in paying off the Soweto Council's R18-million deficit.

They gave other reasons which included among others, their desire to retain their separate identities. If the analysis given by Mr Thebehali on the deficits of the three councils is correct, the Soweto Council's deficit is no worse than that of the other two.

DEFICIT

We said Dobsonville had 4 000 houses and an annual deficit of R1-million against Soweto's 76 000 houses and a deficit of R18-million. If Dobsonville were to have 76 000 houses and a deficit of R1-million for every 4 000 of them, its total deficit would come to R19-million.

Dobsonville and Diepmeadow had hoped that the Black Local Authorities Bill soon to be passed by Parliament was going to grant them city status.

But Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, who is also

in favour of amalgamation, said earlier that it was the Soweto Council alone which stood a chance of being granted autonomy because of its size.

He also said it would be a luxury to have three mayors, three civic centres, three town clerks, three chief engineers and three separate budgets being submitted to the Government for funding.

LOGIC

Mr Thebehali said earlier this year that it only required logic for one to understand that it was easier and much cheaper to run one administration instead of three. He also based his argument on the fact that geographically the three areas could not be seen as separate entities.

It has been argued in some quarters that Mr Mashao and Mr Mahuhushi oppose the amalgamation because they fear that their positions as "mayors" of Dobson-

ville and Diepmeadow respectively, would be in jeopardy after amalgamation since there would have to be only one mayor for the whole of Soweto.

But the hue and cry raised against amalgamation would seem unwarranted as there is clear evidence showing that the Government is going to amalgamate the three councils despite their opposition.

The Soweto Council's "mayor" has been provided with a mayoral car and, about a year ago, a R100 000 house was built for him in Pimville. And there is not even the slightest indication that the same could be in the offing for the other two "mayors".

AUTONOMY

Recently, when names of townships that are to be granted autonomy in terms of the new law were announced, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow were

not among them. This is in spite of applications they made that they also be granted autonomy.

The two councils do not have civic centres of their own and although the Soweto Council has one in Jabulani, a new and much bigger civic centre is currently being constructed at a cost of R4,1-million opposite the existing one.

Mr Thebehali would not confirm nor deny the necessity of building a new civic centre. But it is clear that the new centre is to cope with the expected increase in the workload the Soweto Council will be faced with after amalgamation.

And the fact that work on the new centre has been started even before finality has been reached on the question of amalgamation, is a stronger indication that Mr Mashao and Mr Mahuhushi's feelings on the issue are of no consequence.

POLICE USE OF TEARGAS TO BREAK UP HIGH SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

CAMOUFLAGE police yesterday fired tear-smoke cannisters to disperse more than 1 000 schoolkids at a Soweto school who have rejected the return of a white principal.

The more than 1 250 pupils at the Ibhongo High School in Dlamini have been refusing to attend classes since the principal, Mr R T Venter, took over from another white principal, a Mr Schnel. Mr Venter had earlier this year received a big farewell after being promoted by the Department of Education and Training.

When Mr Venter returned to the school as principal, the pupils rejected his presence and demanded his immediate removal.

During the rumpus yesterday as pupils scattered in different directions, the police held a car belonging to The SOWETAN and the driver. They also confiscated a spool of film belonging to photographer, Len Kumalo.

Colonel G May insisted that the driver and the car would be released if Kumalo submitted all his films. However, the driver and the car were released after 90 minutes.

The shooting of cannisters followed a decision by the Department of Education and Training that the opening of the third term would be delayed because the past week had disrupted the orderly opening and the functioning of the educational programme.

Earlier yesterday, Mr I J Loubser, an inspector of the Department of Education and Training, had distributed circulars informing the pupils that the

school had been temporarily closed.

But the pupils refused to leave the school premises even when Mr Venter, using a loud speaker, announced that the re-opening date would be broadcast on all radio channels and on SABC-TV.

On Friday the pupils closed all the classrooms and stood outside in protest at Mr Venter's presence. Police were called in but they maintained a low profile.

A pamphlet entitled "Enough is Enough" was yesterday also distributed among the pupils calling for the immediate removal of the principal. It claimed that Mr Venter treated the school as his own possession.

The pamphlet claimed that Mr Venter, in a bid to economise for the building of a stadium for the school in 1980, had supplied the pupils with an 80 page exercise book for mathematics and history.

"Examination fees were increased to R16 for JC candidates because the stadium was to cost R8 000. This was later decreased to R8 but we never received any refunds," the pupils claimed.

The pamphlet also claimed that Mr Venter was the first principal in 1981 to put into practise the age limit regulation in Soweto.

"No other high school put the regulation into operation. It therefore goes without saying that Mr Venter wants to frustrate us. Many pupils are still suffering as a result of this."

The pupils also claimed that since his return last week, Mr Venter had threatened several pupils about the age limit regulation. They pointed out that much as they wanted to continue with their education, they were not prepared to have Mr Venter back.

WHENEVER THERE is simmering unrest in one of our township schools, particularly in places like Soweto, those who experience the most anguish are the working parents.

The sooner such tension or unrest is nipped in the bud, the better for all of us. We might just mention here that the action of the police at Ibhongo High School yesterday seemed unnecessarily aggressive. We find it most serious that such strong-arm tactics which have a tragic history should be repeated with such nonchalance by the law.

The trouble at Ibhongo is perhaps a domestic one where the students believe the presence of one of their officials is an unhappy one. They have since added more grievances to their list, something which should have been foreseen and stopped before now.

The situation in township schools is most sensitive for reasons we will try to detail. Most parents are unfortunately and perhaps unavoidably out of the townships for most of the day. They do not know what is happening at the schools their children attend and if they do, it often happens after the event.

Any intervention and purely physical control on the part of the parents is virtually impossible.

It is perhaps unnecessary to put the blame on the parents for not being more attentive to what might or might not be happening to this very important area of their lives. The reasons for that are legion, and lack of discipline is not amongst them, as has been alleged in the past.

Parents thus place the almost total responsibility of their children on teachers and others involved in education. This is an immense responsibility which should in fact be jealously guarded by such officials. They are also au fait with the various tensions, the various shifts in township life affecting the children they teach and are therefore in a very good position to control, to stop and even direct action.

Something must be said and very strongly too about the presence of the police at such situations in the townships. It really is about time that those in charge realised the emotive nature of having their men at hand when presumed trouble is reported.

We understand their role is to maintain law and order. But they must by now know that the complexity of problems in the townships seems to be fuelled even further by their very appearance. It is an unfortunate thing, even an unnatural thing.

BLACK SASH TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST WRAB

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Len Maseko and Mono Badela]

[Text]

IN A move that could give more clarity on the historic Rikhoto ruling, the Black Sash is to take legal action against the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) for refusing to grant permanent urban rights to migrant workers from independent homelands.

Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan told The SOWETAN yesterday that her organisation was referring all cases in which migrants had been "illegally and unlawfully" turned away by Wrab to lawyers.

CONTROVERSY

This latest round of controversy surrounding the Rikhoto judgment follows Wrab's statement last week, distinguishing between two types of migrant workers — those from independent homelands and those from other rural

areas. Migrants from independent homelands, in order to get the Section 10 (1) b qualifications, had to have completed 10 to 15 years' continuous employment before these territories became independent, Wrab said.

If the migrants applying for the city rights only completed the term of service after independence then they could not claim their qualification under the Rikhoto ruling, according to Wrab's interpretations.

Meanwhile several workers on the East Rand have been granted the right to stay permanently in the cities by the local administration boards. The workers, whose applications were processed in Pretoria immediately after the Rikhoto judgment was handed down, can now bring their families to

stay with them in the urban areas.

Among the successful applicants are Tembisa Hostel inmates Samuel Mogaramedi and Reuben Sethoba, whose reference books were stamped on July 4.

Mrs Duncan said yesterday: "By turning away migrant workers from independent states, Wrab was acting quite illegally and unlawfully. We are handing all the cases to the lawyers, in a bid to press Wrab to grant these workers the urban rights."

She said one worker from Transkei applying for city rights was yesterday told at Wrab's offices in town to "bring a letter from Prime Minister Matanzima, giving him permission to seek the qualifications".

PROFESSOR SPOTLIGHTS DEARTH OF SCIENCE TEACHERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 14

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN.

— More than 60 per cent of teachers of natural sciences and mathematics were under-qualified, Professor Wynand Mouton, Rector of the University of the Orange Free State and chairman of the SABC Board, said at the 10th national convention of teachers of Mathematics, physical science and biology at the university yesterday.

Figures showed that at the senior secondary level 60,7 percent and at junior secondary level 65,6 percent were under-qualified.

This must affect the quality of education. It implied that daily a large number of teachers stood in front of their pupils with the task of conveying concepts which they, themselves, had not completely mastered, said Prof Mouton.

Prof Mouton said the country was indebted to those teachers who, despite inadequate qualifications, came to the fore and took on the enormous task of teaching mathematics and physical science.

It was a fact that, in the midst of a shortage of adequately qualified teachers, relatively few classes had no mathematics or physical science teachers.

Plea

Prof Mouton added his voice to the many pleas that teachers should be better equipped for the task they performed.

"It is urgently important that all useful research results regarding education which promotes maximum learning as well as the best educational technology should be applied to equip and prepare these teachers better," he said.

"It was important to note that several institutions had started to pay attention to special

courses for mathematics and physical science teachers. This could only be commended.

The existence of such a large number of under-qualified teachers (almost 10 000) required sound co-operation between the various departments of education, universities and colleges to co-ordinate the application of resources and manpower, he added.

Prof Mouton said it was gratifying to know that an investigation into the present situation had shown that certain necessary structures already existed.

Emphasis, therefore, had to be placed on co-ordination and liaison. Where the necessary structures and liaison mechanisms did not exist, urgent attention would have to be paid to establishing them.

Prof Mouton emphasised that it had become essential to accord the correct priorities within national budgets to this matter.

PROFESSOR RESIGNS, CLAIMS SABRA FAILED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 83 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Prof Christo Viljoen, a Stellenbosch academic, has resigned from the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA) on the grounds that he can no longer associate himself with the direction followed by the organisation.

He said yesterday he found SABRA's recent study document rejecting the Government's constitutional proposals unacceptable and regarded the organisation's idea for a Coloured homeland as "nonsensical."

Prof Viljoen, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Stellenbosch, had been a life member of SABRA since 1968.

Speaking from Stellenbosch, he confirmed that he had submitted his resignation to Sabra in writing.

He is known to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Government's constitutional proposals.

Prof Viljoen said he had tolerated recent trends in the organisation "with great patience." He was not happy with the direction followed by the organisation in the past year.

He was convinced that SABRA no longer maintained an unprejudiced opinion on and a scientific approach to racial affairs. He could not associate himself with SABRA's latest direction.

Prof Viljoen said he found it regrettable that an organisation which could have made an important contribution to sound race relations and to the search for solutions to South Africa's most urgent problems had "failed completely" in this respect.

Under present circumstances SABRA could not play any significant role in South Africa's interest and the organisation's attitude could only be a divisive factor in Afrikaner ranks, Prof Viljoen said. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWEAN BUSINESSMEN ADDRESS NAFCOC CONGRESS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jul 83 p 4

[Text]

TRADE links between South Africa and Zimbabwe would continually be undermined as long as political, economic and social institutions in South Africa were undemocratic.

This was told to about 800 delegates at the 19th annual National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) congress by a director of a top Zimbabwe company, Mr H M Munangatire, this week.

He said it is no secret that the Government and people of Zimbabwe found the political system of apartheid in South Africa an assault on the human conscience.

Most disturbing, he said, was that the South African Government was attempting to export the doctrines of apartheid through at-

tempts to destabilise Zimbabwe.

WEALTH

He said: "These political factors may appear extraneous at such a gathering of businessmen, but the fact remains that these factors impinge on our ability as people engaged in commerce to work together effectively, to launch joint ventures and generally plan for the economic development of our region."

He said however, that despite these reservations, given the ideal conditions "we want to work with all the business community here, black, white or brown. Wealth has no colour".

"We believe we can learn from your experience and expertise in various fields and you from us.

"We believe the va-

rious infrastructures we have in our country could be deployed for all who live in this region and we also believe that the resources that abound in our respective countries can be harnessed to our mutual advantage, and that of the generations that shall follow us."

Mr Munangatire said: "We remain steadfast in our conviction that the possibility and the probability of such commercial co-operation would be impossible as long as the political, economic and social institutions in this country are undemocratic."

He said: "The challenge facing us all therefore in Southern Africa is the urgent removal of those barriers which divide us." — Own Correspondent.

GERRIT VILJOEN DENIES PRESSING FOR COLORED HOMELANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Fred de Lange]

[Text]

THE man who cancelled the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs R70 000 annual grant, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday denied allegations that he had once advocated the idea of homelands for Coloureds.

Dr Viljoen, Minister of Education, and a former chairman of Sabra, was reported in a Sunday newspaper yesterday to have said that Sabra had made a study into the possibility of a homeland for Coloureds while he was the chairman, but that it had been found that such a homeland would not be feasible.

He told Rapport South Africa had had good leaders in past decades and that they would have started a homeland for Coloureds if it had been possible.

"Studies in the past have shown that a homeland for Coloureds could not work," he said.

The chairman of Sabra, Professor Carel Boshoff, said earlier this week that Dr Viljoen advocated the idea of a homeland for Coloureds while he (Dr Viljoen) had been the chairman of Sabra.

Development

"Dr Viljoen told a Sabra youth congress in 1970 that a homeland for Coloureds would be the only route for the political development of Coloureds," Prof Boshoff said.

He said Dr Viljoen also told an ASB congress in Pretoria later that year the same thing, and even had discussions on the possibility of a homeland for Coloureds with the Prime Minister at the time.

"We at Sabra did not pluck the idea of a homeland for Coloureds out of the air. Dr Viljoen gave us the idea in 1970," he said.

Dr Boshoff also warned that Dr Viljoen's statement cancelling the Government grant to Sabra could have a serious effect on the future of The

Africa Institute and the HSRC. He said it meant that those two organisations could lose their Government grants the moment they said something negative about the Government.

Constitution

In the meantime, the new chairman of the Afrikaaner Broederbond (AB), the organisation hardest hit by the Sabra report on the Government's new constitution, Prof J P de Lange, said the AB would not allow itself to be drawn into the fight between the Government and Sabra.

Prof De Lange took over as chairman of the AB after Prof Boshoff resigned as chairman because of the Sabra report.

Prof De Lange said his organisation would not be taking sides in the feud between the Government and Sabra.

In an interview with an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Prof De Lange said the AB had respect for alternative opinions and the integrity of viewpoints.

DARING BID TO FREE BARBARA HOGAN FOILED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Chris Olckers]

[Text]

A WHITE woman and a man, masquerading as a nurse and a patient, yesterday made a desperate attempt to free 30-year-old Barbara Hogan — the first white woman to be convicted of high treason in South Africa — from the sixth floor of the Johannesburg Hospital.

The dramatic attempt to free South Africa's only white female political prisoner from the ear, nose and throat ward at the hospital came shortly after Hogan was admitted after being referred there by a specialist.

Police and Prisons authorities have launched an intensive investigation into the daring attempt, which took place early yesterday morning.

A police spokesman last night confirmed that they were searching for a white man and woman who are believed to have attempted to free Hogan who was jailed for 10 years in October last year by a Rand Supreme Court judge.

The drama started shortly after 9am as Hogan was being escorted by a 19-year-old prison wardress, Miss C Benade.

The unsuspecting wardress saw a man and a woman approaching her and the prisoner. The man had plasters and cotton wool on his face.

Without warning she was attacked by the woman who emptied an aerosol can into her face.

The blinded wardress was then pinned down by the man, who attacked her from behind. Struggling with the unidentified man as Hogan and her would-be-rescuer fled down the corridor, Miss Benade managed to hit her attacker in the stomach with her elbow.

The young wardress then started blow-

ing her whistle to attract attention to the escaping Hogan.

A doctor and a nurse managed to overpower Hogan but the man and the woman escaped from the hospital.

Police have launched an intensive search for Hogan's would-be-rescuers.

Last night Prisons officials refused to discuss the attempt to free Hogan. Hospital authorities also declined to comment on the attempt.

It is not known how the couple knew that the political prisoner was due to be admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital yesterday morning.

In October last year, Hogan, dressed in the colours of the outlawed African National Congress, stood calmly as Mr Justice A P van Dyk sentenced her to 10 years' jail for high treason and four years for being a member of the ANC.

As they led her down to the cells she gave shouts of Amandla.

ANN PALMER reports that relatives of the convicted woman were unaware of the attempt to free Hogan.

Hogan's father, Mr Paul Hogan, said last night that he had no comment to make about the attempted escape.

The superintendent of the Johannesburg Hospital, Dr Neville Howes, said last night that he had no further information about the incident.

"We still don't know exactly what happened and as the matter is still under investigation and sub judice, I am not able to comment any further," he said.

Late last night it was obvious that a complete news clampdown had been ordered and that no further information regarding the daring attempt would be released.

ASSOCOM WARNS ON HIGH COST OF REFORM

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 83 p 10

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

AN article in the Associated Chambers of Commerce review raises serious questions on the economics and tax implications of the new constitutional proposals.

Pointing to the vigilance of the business community, which has led to the postponement of the fringe benefits tax, the article stresses the need for similar vigilance on the proposed constitutional changes "to dampen official ardour to raise money to pay for all the idealistic plans and programmes which will flow from the new constitutional dispensation".

"Almost immediately money will have to be raised to support the vast new bureaucratic infrastructure which will be part and parcel of the devolution of power.

"Money will also have to be found for regional development and for other recommendations which have been made for the betterment of the country and its people."

Professor Jan Lombard, economic adviser to the Reserve Bank, told an Assocom

tax symposium that the constitutional change were likely to give rise to a revolution of rising expectations of what the Government could and could not do.

"Chances are also that the economics of the tax implications of these expectations will be seriously neglected in the political bargaining processes.

"The question then is whether this kind of New Deal political economy will not firstly push State spending and taxation beyond the levels of fiscal soundness; and secondly, transform the South African economy into one which will be chronically suffering from high inflation and low real growth."

The Assocom article says the danger of overtaxation is implicit in the devolution of power because each authority will claim the right to tax.

Each will need money to pay for its functions, and the question is where the money will come from.

One of the most important questions is whether there will be one money bill, or whether each chamber will have the right to raise funds to finance "own" affairs.

"If there is one budget with allocations made to other

chambers will this not be regarded as denigrating the powers and authorities of those chambers?"

Further down the ladder, will local and decentralised areas of administration and power have the right to raise money to finance their own needs, or will they have to depend on central Government hand-outs?

There is a strong argument that if administrations are allowed to proliferate, the central Government will lose control of fiscal and monetary policy, with the threat of overspending, deficit spending and of the money supply getting out of control, resulting in runaway inflation.

The article quotes the 1969 report of the Franszen Commission: "Where various tax authorities impose different taxes on the same persons and incomes, the maintenance of an integrated fiscal policy is impeded."

Mr Mickey van der Walt, the Commissioner for Inland Revenue, said at Assocom's symposium: "The ease of collection (of taxes) could lead to proliferation of levies, duties, etc., which although taken individually appear to be innocuous, can collectively

add significantly to costs.

"This effect can be greatly exacerbated if the duties and levies are not imposed by the central fiscal authority which has regard to the overall view of the level of taxes in regard to the whole economy, but by various other boards, bodies and agencies."

Mr Van der Walt said this not only led to a proliferation of taxes but to a proliferation of fiscal authorities, each requiring staff and laying a different administrative burden on the tax-paying public.

Mr Van der Walt was not referring specifically to the implications of the constitutional proposals but to the existing situation which allows boards, committees and other local administrations the right to tax.

From a business and economic viewpoint the prospect of every legislative body being given the right to tax is a nightmare, according to the Assocom article.

Unless there is overall control on spending, it argues, government at all levels will again start swallowing too large a share of the national income and wealth, leaving the private sector with less money to finance reinvestment and growth.

STANDARD BANK ISSUES WARNING ON INFLATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 83 p 11

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text]

A WARNING that inflation in South Africa could soar to 17% or 18% during the next economic upturn — unless drastic measures are taken now — has been made by Standard Bank.

It says that over the short-term such measures must result in a deepening recession, more unemployment and a slackening of the property boom.

In fact, it seems clear that the Government is already alarmed about the continuing high level of inflation (consumer prices rose by 12.8% in the year to the end of May).

The Reserve Bank and the Treasury have deliberately allowed a severe tightening of monetary policy in recent weeks.

Prime rate — the banks' minimum overdraft rate — has risen from 14% to 16% over the past month.

Money market rates are still facing upward pressures and another rise, to 17%, is certainly possible.

The squeeze on home loans is being felt.

Barclays National Bank has hardened conditions for mortgage bonds under its home-purchase finance scheme.

United Building Society has raised its interest rate on new bonds above R60 000 from 15½% to 17%.

Though other building societies will not immediately follow this move, informed sources say it is likely the SA Perm will announce a similar rate change early next week.

Standard Bank says in its July economic report: "An early bottoming out of the South African economy has probably shifted to a later point than expected early this year.

"In part this is the result of the effects of the seriousness of the drought.

"However, the euphoria that flowed from plentiful liquidity and easy money policies that characterised much of the first quarter of the year has also largely evaporated even though the stock exchange has yet to reflect this.

"A new sense of realism characterises the financial markets."

Standard says, however, that inflation has remained "stubbornly high despite the weak state of demand in the economy.

"At present the rate of price escalation is still some 2% higher than during the comparable period in the previous recession (1975-77).

"If not tackled vigorously there would be a good chance of inflation ratcheting itself up to 17% or 18% during the next expansion period, compared to the previous annual maximum of just over 15%."

But there has now been a significant upward shift in interest rates to try and avert this threat.

Standard comments: "The extent of the rise in interest rates and the tightening of domestic liquidity have dimmed somewhat what was only recently a brighter short-term economic outlook.

"Recessionary trends in industry ... are likely to be reinforced again, retail and car sales are bound to soften after a first quarter revival and the boom in home building is likely to lose some of its vigour.

"More seriously, a resumption of broadly-based recessionary trends during the rest of this year will accentuate an already difficult unemployment position."

GOVERNMENT SILENT ON EXTENT OF MP'S SALARY BOOST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

POLITICIANS are to get a pay rise — but no one is saying how big it will be.

Neither the Office of the Prime Minister nor the Office of the Secretary for Parliament would comment yesterday on the extent of the rises.

However, the announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament last week that salary and allowances of MPs were to be raised has strengthened the hopes of the country's nearly one million public sector workers that they, too, will get interim financial relief, in October at the latest.

It is understood that earnings are no longer to be linked to public servants' increases.

The link was a move to muffle criticism of MPs voting themselves pay hikes.

MPs have been dissatisfied for months because their salaries in terms of the re-organised public service — excluding the parliamentary allowance — was that of a Postmaster Grade 2 — and the feeling was, according to one MP, "this was not good enough".

MPs do not regard the coming rise in earnings as an "increase" but as a long overdue adjustment.

With the restructuring of the public service and the introduction of the professional salary differentiation system, it is claimed politicians have fallen behind.

MPs complained that in assessing their earnings the daily parliamentary allowance was taken into account as part of the salary. This they complained, was unfair, as public servants also got a parliamentary allowance over and above their salaries.

Economists said yesterday the increases could probably be justified but only if they were substantially below the current 13% inflation rate.

Trade union sources called on the Prime Minister to reveal the extent of the increases so that the public can judge whether or not they were reasonable.

At present the Prime Minister earns R52 450 with a reimbursive allowance of R26 376; members of his Cabinet R36 072 and a reimbursive allowance of R10 992; the Leader of the Opposition R30 567 and a reimbursive allowance of R16 761; and Members of Parliament R19 863 plus a reimbursive allowance of R10 863.

SHORTAGE OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 83 p 15M

[Article by Hannes Hamman]

[Text]

There is a growing shortage of new investment opportunities in South Africa.

This is of concern to financial institutions, such as our group, businesses on the lookout for diversification or rationalisation opportunities, other commentators (as the rereading of a few back issues of "Viewpoint" will confirm), as well as Government, going by the public statements of various officials from the Prime Minister downwards.

No ready or universally applicable solutions are available to deal with this many-faceted phenomenon.

In the limited space available, I shall concentrate on two issues which, in my view, given a slight change of heart in official circles, can go some way towards alleviating the situation.

The two issues deal with extremes in business size, viz: large State-owned enterprises and small, undercapitalised new ventures.

South Africans readily accept that our economic system is based on the principles of free enterprise.

In the past this did not deter the State sector from building up one of the largest State-controlled and regulated economies in the free world.

In the last few years more and more voices from the private sector, and also the public sector, were raised to question this tendency.

The Prime Minister himself

has on more than one occasion reaffirmed the country's commitment to free enterprise and its consequences.

For the first time in our country's history this principle is also written into the draft new constitution presently before Parliament.

We no longer doubt the seriousness of Government's intentions in this regard.

We also understand that a fundamental change of heart and direction takes time to implement.

However, apart from the immensely successful listing of Sasol, little evidence has been forthcoming that the State is returning anything under its control to the private sector.

As always, the final proof of the pudding will be in the eating. The private sector is awaiting the next developments, to see how far Government will go.

Can we look forward to all or some of the following, in whole or in part, being quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in the next few years: Iscor, Escom, Armscor, SABC, SATS, Post and Telephone Services, Fokor, the State's commercial forestry interests, hospital services, property investments? It will indeed be a great day.

At the other end of the scale, the shortage of new investments is also in part due to the fact that not enough new businesses are formed, and far too few little acorns grow into large oaks.

Certain aspects of taxation make it difficult or expensive for companies, especially beginners and small ones, to attract or generate capital.

Other aspects inhibit investors from providing venture capital. It is unnecessarily difficult to accumulate enough capital to start a business and, having started, to ensure adequate capital as the business grows.

In the end this gives rise to too many failures and premature sell-outs.

Consider the following.

Companies pay dividends out of taxed profits and to tax dividend income again once it is in the hands of recipients is undisguised double taxation.

The only parties exempt from this second bite are financial institutions and businesses regarded as public companies for tax purposes; there are no small investors or companies in these categories.

The non-exempt parties, who are far in the majority, are subject to either undistributed profits tax (companies) or personal income tax (individuals) on dividend income.

Socialist countries can perhaps afford to regard dividend income as "unearned income", which is fair game for additional taxation.

With South Africa's need for new businesses, we should not adopt the same attitude.

One rather unusual way to do away with double taxation of

dividends would be to treat dividend and interest payments on the same basis for tax purposes. Both should be deductible from pre-tax profits.

Companies would be taxed on retained profits, whilst dividend and interest payments would be taxable income in the hands of recipients.

This would also make the cost of share capital more directly comparable with the cost of borrowed funds.

An added benefit could be that the cost of raising capital, especially through preference shares, from financial institutions, could come down.

A really successful measure to promote new business formation would be to allow investors, corporate or individual, to deduct from their taxable income the cost of making and financing share investments in new or young ventures.

The tax man might insist on a quid pro quo in the form of some sort of capital gains tax on such investments. However, such measures would make it easier and cheaper to start new ventures, but more expensive to sell.

At present the opposite applies, with the result that capital formation is discouraged, while selling out is attractive.

The short and the long term result of a more imaginative and bolder approach would be that the dearth of new investment opportunities would be alleviated.

BISHOP TUTU HITS SABC COMMENTARY ON SACC

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Bishop Desmond Tutu]

[Text]

I suppose if you are a glutton for punishment and something of a masochist you might consider it a back-handed compliment to be the subject of what the SABC euphemistically calls "News Comment," usually after the 7 o'clock morning news bulletin.

If one were so inclined, one might take some credit for the fact that this powerful propaganda medium does think you cannot be ignored entirely.

I refer to the fact that the SABC saw fit to climb into the South African Council of Churches and its general secretary in "commenting" on the John Rees trial, using that as an opportunity not to be missed of vilifying and denigrating the SACC.

And then to be at it again last Monday.

I believe that while facts are sacred in the communications world, comment is free. You are permitted to roam far and wide in dealing with some news item of note, but I hope that you are not permitted to sit too loosely to the truth.

Your comment must bear some relationship to the truth, which, sadly in both instances to which I refer, had singularly not been the case.

I normally treat the SABC with some disdain, touched with a measure of sadness at the fact that up there in Auckland Park they have prostituted a powerful instrument for good in employing it for purveying a tissue of distortion, innuendo, half-truths and downright "terminological inexactitudes."

I generally ignore our TV and radio service because protest against misrepresentation washes off SABC's back as water rolls off a duck's back. I also operate on the principle that regarding self-justification, your friends don't need it and your enemies don't believe it.

I have contravened this principle on this occasion, only because I am an inveterate optimist, hoping against hope to persuade the SABC to become a potent instrument for encouraging people to think for themselves; to become a forum for debate and discussion as it airs divergent views and so helping to change the attitudes of us all.

At present, it serves to confirm most people in their prejudices and on the whole will not let South Africans hear the other side, but spews forth propaganda supporting mainly one political viewpoint.

Can you imagine what would happen if South Africans heard and saw say Dr Nthato Motlana (chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten) on radio and TV express cogently, intelligently, his opinions and still remaining largely unbiting and indeed understanding white fears, instead of the caricatures for which the SABC is noted.

To refer again to last Monday's vituperative tirade, let me indicate how cavalier SABC treatment of the truth is.

It says the SACC has a vigorous campaign for disinvestment. The fact of the matter is that the SACC has no such campaign, vigorous or otherwise.

There are in the SACC those who support disinvestment and those who are opposed to it. That is the official position.

The SACC does not seek confrontation with the Government. It has stated this several times over.

Of course, there will be confrontation between evil and good, justice and injustice. It was the SACC's initiative which led to the meeting between the Government and church leaders — odd conduct for those intent on a bad kind of confrontation.

The SACC is forever calling for a national convention (we did so at our last conference) to solve our problems through negotiation and

discussion. There are other untruths I could refer to in the virulent SABC attack on the SACC.

If the SABC has so much unsavoury information about me why does it pass up a wonderful opportunity of demolishing me in a live interview?

I challenge the SABC to give me such an opportunity in an interview to respond to its malicious smear tactics. I doubt that they will, since they really do not seem to know how to handle truth and integrity in those opposed to apartheid.

● *Bishop Tutu has been general secretary of the SA Council of Churches since 1979.*

CSO: 3400/1648

MENTAL ILLS IN TOWNSHIPS INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 83 p 6M

[Text]

Psychological illnesses and marital conflict are growing problems among urban black people and efforts must be made to find ways of helping this community.

This was the view of two psychologists at a conference of the South African Institute of Marital and Family Therapy being held at Sun City today.

Conference delegates gave two primary causes for the increase in psychological disturbances. These were:

- The urban black community is exposed to a great deal of stress and frustration in South African townships. There is overcrowding and unemployment — two factors internationally recognised as affecting psychological health.

- The community is in a state of change. Women, traditionally house-keepers, are now being expected to find jobs while maintaining their inferior status.

Seeing the more liberated Western woman, they were now challenging the situation, and this caused marital conflict.

After consulting black nurses and social workers the psychologists believed family therapy could be used effectively in townships.

The psychologists told the conference their job was to train black psychologists, social workers and nurses to conduct family therapy. White psychologists did not have a complete understanding of black society and also might arouse distrust among black families.

"Instead of only treating crisis situations we should try and prevent the problems and this can be done with community work including therapy with groups of families.

"The need for action has been recognised, clinics established and now a lot of research must be done and new methods introduced."

ANGLO TO SPEND AN EXTRA R100-M ON MINING OPERATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 22

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

TOTAL capital expenditure on Anglo American's gold mines this financial year will increase by about R100-million to an estimated R646-million of which R400-million applies to the Transvaal and the rest to the Free State, the chairman, Mr Gavin Relly, says in his chairman's statement.

Mr Relly said most of the expenditure would be on shafts, infrastructure and the treatment facilities of Western Deep Levels, Elandsrand and Vaal Reefs, President Brand and the Erfdeel division of Western Holdings.

Busy

The company was busy with extensive exploration programmes in new areas and also existing areas in the Free State and Transvaal.

Some of the areas showed promising results, but much more exploration remained to be done

and the viability of some of the areas would require an appreciation in the gold price in real terms.

Cost up

Mr Relly said the cost of exploration had risen and considerable research had gone into means of reducing costs by improving the delineation and definition of drilling targets.

A sophisticated geophysical method had been selected for this purpose and a survey, using the techniques developed for oil exploration, was now under way.

Initial results were encouraging, especially in the determination of geological structure.

Commenting on diamonds, Mr Relly said prospects for the industry were brighter than a year ago. The industry had withstood a very testing time, and in large this was attributable to the CSO's ability to protect the trade by taking into stock those diamonds not in demand, and to the co-operative nature of its relationships

with the major producers.

He said De Beers' substantial investment outside diamonds (R3 400-million at the end of 1982) constituted a major source of income for Anglo American.

He also pointed out that both export and domestic demand for coal were at the moment low. Little improvement in the demand for coal was expected in the current financial year and earnings would suffer from the substantial fall in export prices.

Amcoal, however, was well placed to take advantage of any improvement in the market.

As far as industry and commerce were concerned, outlook for the current financial year was mixed. It seemed there was a slight recovery in the world's steel markets which could benefit companies such as Highveld Steel and Vanadium.

Most of the industrial and commercial companies in the group would probably also suffer from the slowdown in the domestic economy.

Group Areas Act 'A Form of Influx Control'

"It seems more important than ever that if we are to compete with foreign industry our labour should be able to derive the maximum benefits which the South African system can offer," Relly said.

"Formal restrictions on the mobility of Black labour are thus deleterious to productivity, as are the informal restrictions on the mobility of Indian and Coloured workers, where lack of housing make it impossible for them to offer their skills in the best market.

"For example in the Transvaal, where the shortage of skills is most acute, the residential land set aside for Indians and Coloureds is so inadequate that for all practical purposes it is impossible for them to migrate to the industrial areas even when they can afford to provide their own housing or when their potential employers would be willing to provide housing for them.

"Thus the Group Areas Act becomes, in effect, a form of influx control further restricting labour mobility, individual advancement and economic growth."

Mr Relly said the Government deserved full credit for the progress that had been made in certain important areas — piecemeal though the political process had forced it to be.

"The extension of collective bargaining to Blacks, a substantial increase in expenditure on Black education and technical training, and the abolition of barriers to Black apprenticeship — which had constituted the heart of the industrial colour bar in South Africa ever since the end of the last century — are profoundly significant reforms.

"Their significance, however, lies in the future: improvements in the quality and quantity of

technical education, for example, can have no marked effect on the supply of skilled people in the short run and South Africa will, yet again, find itself unprepared for the next upturn in economic activity which in consequence will be of shorter duration and more inflationary than it need be.

"In the all-important area of Black housing Government has accepted some significant breaks with past policies which were based on the fiction that the urban Black was no more than a casual labourer, working but temporarily in our towns and cities.

"The Government has decided, in effect, to transfer to the private sector the responsibility for housing the urban Black and to offer for sale the bulk of its housing stock at preferential prices on 99-year leases; it is freeing its own resources for the building of housing

CSO: 3400/1648

LOW-INCOME HOME PLAN GETS FULL LOAN SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 8

[Text]

MAJOR building societies revealed yesterday that they will support "to the hilt" the Government's scheme to sell 500 000 State-owned houses to low-income families of all races.

The Permanent, Allied, United and Natal building societies told The Citizen yesterday that they were "ready and willing to meet all reasonable loan applications" made to them by prospective State-home buyers.

Mr John Bennet, managing director of the Natal Building Society said: "We were the first to indicate our willingness to participate in the scheme.

"We will make the funds available as and when they are required by the home-buying public."

The United Building Society is prepared to consider loan applications worth up to R100-million in the first year according to Mr Peter Richardson, managing director of the firm.

Mr Jim Dodds, managing director for the Allied said his firm would give full support to the schemes.

"We have already indicated that we are ready and willing to meet all reasonable loan applications," he said.

The managing director of the Permanent Building Society, Mr Bob Tucker, said yesterday that his firm supported the scheme fully.

He predicted however that the sale of the homes would start off slowly, gradually building up until "the whole scheme is in top gear".

He said the sale of houses had already started, but he did not see sales of any magnitude going through in the next three months.

The super-sale, run by the Department of Community Development and the Department of Co-operation and Development, has made available 300 000 homes for Blacks and 200 000 for Whites, Indians and Coloureds.

FIFTY BANNING ORDERS EXPIRE, TEN GET NEW RESTRICTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 83 p 3

[Text]

SCORES of previously banned people were last night celebrating as their restriction order expired.

Only 10 of the more than 60 banned people were served with new restrictions yesterday as their previous orders automatically expired in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

This means that a total of only 11 people are now banned.

They are: Mr Johnny Issel, Dr Beyers Naude, Mr D D Makanda, Mr M K Madlingozi, Mr I G Nathaniel, Mr J B Cekisani, Mr A Cassim, Mr Rowley Arenstein, Mr F G Mswane, Mr Matata Tsedu and Mrs Winnie Mandela.

This was the seventh time Mr Arenstein has been banned since his first banning in 1953.

Some of those who are no longer banned include:

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, former president of Media Workers Association of SA, his mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, lawyers Mrs Priscilla Jena and Mr Fink Hayson, Natal Indian Congress leader, Mr George Sewpersad, Mr Peter Jones, Durban sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer, journalists Mr Phil Mtshuku and Mr Mariemuthu Subramoney and the Cechalis brothers, Feroz and Azar, of Actonville.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, all banning orders issued under other laws automatically expired at midnight last night.

Each case was investigated by the Directorate for Security Legislation before being considered for rebanning by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, who chose to only issue 10 new orders.

This excludes Dr Naude, the former director of the Christian Institute, who was the only person to have already been banned under the new Act.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that only 10 banning orders would be renewed.

In terms of the new Act, they will have 14 days within which to make written representations to the Minister of Law and Order as to why they should not be rebanned.

According to a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette, it will also be an offence as from today to quote the following people, who have been restricted in terms of Section 56 (1)(p) of the Internal Security Act:

Nyamako Barney Pitana, Kgophu Isaac Moroe, Pule Isaac Tshenkeng, Maizeni Maphumulo, Siphon Milla Pitana and Samuel Elias Adelman, all of whom no longer live in South Africa.

The Gazette also listed 95 people on whom new banning orders cannot be served as their present whereabouts were unknown, or they were presently living overseas, but who nevertheless may not be quoted in terms of the new Internal Security Act.

These include the former editor of the Daily Despatch, Mr Donald Woods, the head of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, poet Mr Dennis Brutus and former Port Elizabeth leader Mr Thozamile Botha.

Others are:

Dorothy Sophie Adams, Frank Adler, Jennifer Rosalyn Ainsley (alias Rosalyn de Lancie), Dorothy Hazel Alexander, Julius Baker, Godfrey Kenneth Beck (alias Otis Beck or Berg), Terence Albert Bell, Thozamile Botha, Karl Thomas Brecker, Brian Joseph Brown, Dennis Vincent Brutus, Martha Brutus, Wilfred Cecil Joseph Brutus.

Dr Zuleikha Sarojina Christopher, Dr Percy Cohen, Ernest (alias Ernest Cole alias Kola or Levi), Wilson Zandela Conco, Barney Desai (alias Risik Hiribail).

Anthony Nelson Hives Eastwood, Vivian Ezra (alias Ezra Chovicius), Desingee Francis (alias Desmond), John Taelo Gaetsawa, Stephen Pandule Gawe (alias Popsie), Esme Goldberg, Arthur Joseph Goldreich, Jack Hanns Heinz Halpern.

Shaik Hassan (alias Hassan Shaick), Enver Hassim, Ronald Hendricks (alias Ronald Hendricks), Bob Alexander Hepple, Dennis Arthur Higgs, Dr Max Joffe, Alfred Kgokong.

Sydney Kitching, Theodore Kotze, Raymond Fakaza Kunene (alias Mazzi James Desiree), Geoffrey Boyd Lamb, John George Fraser Lang, Kitchener Eneah Solomon Leballo (alias Potlako), P K, John Papa, Rasebabi (or Kotola), Benjamin Pule Leisang, Moses Madiba (alias Mbeki), Nelson Hana Mahomo (alias Ken Hamilton), Johnstone Fanafuti Mekhatini (alias Johnstone Fanafuti), Ambrose Mzimkulu Makiwane, Tennyson Makiwane (alias Xola), Denison, Gembu (or Juma Rashid Said), Edwin Makoti (alias Letsolo or Tom Tsakie), Cardiff Marmaduke Marney, Jonas Matlou (alias Joseph Mashlovo or Ahmed Abdul), Todd Tozama Matshikiza, Thabo Mbeki, Joyca Sophia Meissenheimer, Thamsanqa Winnard Mhlambiso (alias Chummy), Mncedisi Lyttleton Mngqikana (alias Ndolomo), William Modisane (alias Bloke).

Johannes Modise (alias Skmile Snodise), Amien Mohamed (alias Zoot), Zachius Bolthoka Molete (alias Zedbee), Joseph Saliah Mofite (alias Joe Thito), H Mackintosh, Sally Poonyane, Florence Gladys Moposho (alias Flora Mphosho), Lionel Edmund Morrison, Ruth Motsoane (alias Matsoane), Mtukuzela Mpehle, Livingstone Mahlabandile Mrwetyana, Meinrad Themba Bony Msimang (alias Mandy, or Msimang), Sulliman Mohamed Nathie.

Abednego Bhekabantu Ngcobo (alias Abelson, Cole, Sidney or Peterson), Matthew Nkoana, Thomas Titus Nkobi (alias Nkobo), Lewis Phenduke Nkosi (alias Louis), Philemon Pearce Duma Nokwe, Gladstone Mxolisi Ntlati, Jacob Dum Dum Nyase (alias ready Jacobs), Bathetuxolo Alfred Nzo, David Anthony Oldham, George Edward Peake.

Count Percy Petersen, Cosmo George Leopold Pieterse, Mzwandile Piliso (alias Macpherson, Langweni or Mzwai), Jobe James Radebe (alias Jimmy, J J Grootboom, T Gembu, J J Mtinkulu, Seifi Ali), Abdalen or Mzandi Luthimaso, Mzandi Luthimaso, Robert Resha (alias Robbie, Res or Mabiwane), Neville Nordan Rubin, Michael Guthrie Scott, Ronald Michael Segal, Marks William Shope, Isiah Stein, Isaac Bangani Tabata, Oliver R Tambo, Daniel Canadoc Temba (alias Temba Dan Can, Temba-Dorsay Can or Mevelase), Wyncliffe Mlungisi Tsotsi, Memory Vakaiza (alias Mya), Charles van Gelderen, Robert Kenneth Watson, Dennis Ernest Mario Moses Wessels and Donald James Woods.

'LISTED COMMUNISTS' NOW REDUCED BY 330

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Anton Harber]

[Text]

THE Government's new list of "listed communists", who may not be quoted, has been trimmed from more than 450 people to about 120, but contains a number of surprising anomalies.

In terms of a clause in the new Internal Security Act, the hundreds of people removed from the list may still not be quoted for another four years.

Joe Slovo, exiled ANC and Communist Party leader often described as the Government's most wanted man, and Bram Fisher, Communist Party leader who died in prison in the early 1970's, are among those left off the list.

A number of dead people, such as the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently and Mr Can Temba, a journalist, have been included for the first time.

A former Communist Party member, Mr Issy Heymann, who served a six-year sentence in Pretoria, is no

longer listed, but his wife, Anne, is on the list.

A new consolidated official list of "communists" was published on Friday in the Government Gazette terms of the 1982 Act.

The list of 32 people — plus 95 who are now overseas or dead — was significantly shorter than previous lists which included over 450.

Friday's new list included many who had been on the earlier list, such as Mrs Helen Joseph, the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner who recently completed a banning order, and Mr Marius Schoon, an ANC member who served 15 years for sabotage and now lives in Botswana.

Alex la Guma, the author, whose address is given in the Government Gazette as Havana, Cuba, is also there.

It also includes a number of people not previously listed, such as Barbara Hogan, an ANC member who is serving a 10-year sentence for treason, and the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria recently.

This is the first time people

have been "listed" after their deaths.

Also included for the first time are three men in preventative detention, Mr Abel Dube, Mr David Mtobela and Mr Mordecai Tsatsa.

Hundreds of others have been left off the new list, including Bram Fisher and Joe Slovo, but the new Act includes a clause that deems them only to be removed from the list four years after they are actually removed.

This means that the hundreds of people no longer on the list will still have to wait another four years before they can be quoted — provided they are not added to the list before then.

A consolidated list will be published every three years, in terms of the 1982 Act.

The new list is: Jacky Arenstein, Rowley Arenstein, Yettah Barenblatt, Esther Barsel, David Bopape, Stephen Dhlamini, Florence Duncan, Bob Hepple, Helen Joseph, Alex La Guma, Leonard Lee-Warden, Alfred Mahangu, Zolile Malindi, John Matthews, Mithrasagran Naidoo, Ramsamy Naidoo, Sylvia Neame, Rose Shlachter, Marius Schoon, Jean Strachan, Dora Tamana, Violet Weinberg, Barbara Hogan, Simon Mogoerane, Suzman Mokoena, Jerry Mosololi, Marcus Motaung, Thembile Phantse, Bayers Naude, Abel Dube, David Mtobela and Mordecai Tsatsa.

CSO: 3400/1648

HOMELANDS ILLEGAL PROFESSOR DER VYVER CLAIMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 4

[Text]

AFRIKAANS university students were yesterday told that the country's black homelands were constitutionally illegal — an independent black state could lose its independence if somebody should go to court on the matter.

Speaking at the Afrikaanse Studentebond Congress in Pretoria, Professor J van der Vyver told the students that a court of law would declare the homelands illegal if given a chance to do it because certain important aspects in the Constitution of South Africa were ignored in the establishment of the homelands.

"In terms of the Constitution, a petition must be sent to the central Government by a province be-

fore that province's borders may be changed," he said.

Professor Van der Vyver said no petitions were sent to the Government before any of the homelands were established and the homelands were, as such, Constitutionally illegal.

"Any South African court will have to declare the homelands illegal if given the opportunity to do so.

The Professor, who teaches law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the question of the homelands were just one of the consequences of the disparagement of the courts in South Africa.

"The Internal Security Act is also part of the

country's sick juridical system," he said.

He said it was important for law and order to be maintained in South Africa but it should not be done in such a way that one gets the feeling that the pious God's creed in the Constitution was just another part of the catcomb in which the decadence of our juridical system is stored.

He said the Internal Security Act allowed too much power in the hands of Security Police.

He said the code of conduct published by the Minister of Law and Order on the handling of detainees were so badly defined that it was possible "to turn a wagon inside it."

CSO: 3400/1648

CENSORSHIP BEING USED BY SP, DU TOIT CLAIMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Fred DeLange]

[Text]

A WELL-KNOWN Cape Town political scientist, Professor André du Toit told the ASB congress in Pretoria yesterday that censorship in South Africa was being used chiefly to legitimise the judgment of the Security Police.

Prof du Toit said about 56 percent of all publications brought before the Publications Committee were brought by the Security Police and customs officials.

Describing the Directorate of Publications as the "mightiest authority in the country," Prof du Toit said the real danger was the amount of control its decisions placed in the hands of the Security Police.

"If you are just mildly interested in politics, you are sure to have at least one banned publication on your bookshelves. If somebody at the security police doesn't like you,

but cannot get his hands on you because you are not doing anything illegal, he can search your house, find a banned book, and have you up in court on a criminal charge.

"Despite promises by Government that a small number of publications would be banned, the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that it is impossible for the average man to ensure that he has no banned books on his bookshelves," said Prof du Toit.

Prof du Toit said it was also clear to him that the Directorate of Publications no longer acted in the interests of the general public.

"Only about five percent of all publications brought before the committee were submitted by the general public".

He warned that it was dangerous for the Directorate of Publications to ban all publications with political viewpoints that differ from those of the Government.

"To eliminate certain political material will cer-

tainly not eliminate people who believe in those viewpoints," he said.

Prof du Toit said the Black consciousness groups were a good example of this. "After they and their literature was banned in 1978, the groups have gone from strength to strength".

He said if one were not openly allowed to write or talk about different political viewpoints, other people would not know enough about those viewpoints to tell you about their dangers.

Prof du Toit said in the past the Directorate of Publications banned only Leftist publications but that it was possible that the Directorate could in future also concentrate on Rightist publications.

"Censorship such as we have in South Africa means that the government of the day can dictate political borders in this country. It means you can only say and think what they (the Government) want you to think.

AFRIKANERS URGED TO PROTECT CULTURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

AFRIKANERS were warned yesterday to protect their culture against threats from abroad, especially at a time when they were threatened with division.

Speaking at the annual congress of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuur Verenigings in Pretoria, former minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, also urged the Afrikaner to make room in the ranks of nationalism for non-Afrikaner nationalists.

This, he said, could be done against the backdrop of the duty of the Afrikaner nation to be the nucleus of the South African population.

Reviewing other occasions in Afrikaner history when there had been threats of division, Mr Botha said the Afrikaner must be wary of relying too heavily on his culture,

if he became too unruly within his own ranks.

But every deviation from the established path, every difference or conformation between Afrikaners, did not necessarily mean a crisis, he told the conference.

The danger of becoming superficial, bewildered or even impoverished always faced a culture, he said.

"Blowing in on us from the new world are many novelties passing as literature, music and other art forms, and films.

"We dare not misjudge these things," said Mr Botha.

And even if all these assaults could be fended off, there was still the danger of cultural impoverishment, he warned.

"We are far away from our ancestral countries. We are not only geographically isolated but are also being deliberately isolated — and, in addition, we have close to us

cultures which differ substantially from ours."

At the same time the Afrikaner should see the threat as an opportunity to think more creatively, to distinguish more carefully and to deal with it.

Mr Botha said he could see strong and creatively positive powers at work — and these must not be hampered.

These strengths were: In the Afrikaans culture alone, linked with the binding power of the Afrikaner concept, was the strongly unifying power

of the Afrikaans language in all its forms, including literature and journalism;

Secondly, the white population as a whole was becoming more receptive to unification.

Lastly, said Mr Botha, the two main languages in the white community as a whole were becoming less of a dividing force between the two language groups.

CRUYWAGEN APPEALS FOR AFRIKANER 'REGENERATION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A POWERFUL call to the Afrikaner to regenerate himself and maintain his historic, religious and cultural values — at a time when he was becoming a threatened nation — was made in Pretoria last night by the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

Formally opening the annual congress of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, Mr Cruywagen called on the Afrikaner nation to maintain its sincerity of purpose as splits in its ranks were threatening.

He wanted particularly to stress the importance of proper upbringing of the youth at a time when traditional institutions were being undermined and thrust into the background.

Against this background it was vital for the FAK constantly to take stock of itself and the situation — to beware of its

"steel structure" becoming a structure without foundations.

Culture, he said, must not only be a object of admiration — as if it belonged to the museum.

"Culture is always dynamic because it is of the living person and we must see it in action as the manifestation of national consciousness." Mr Cruywagen said.

There was considerable cause for unrest today and the Afrikaner would have to be alert, calculating and level headed in exercising his cultural duty.

The danger was that corrupting and confusing forces, including political division, were threatening the strength of the Afrikaner and his cultural ties.

However, there had been considerable division in Afrikaner ranks before in the nation's history and it was amazing how the Afrikaner had survived it.

"We can accept that our national life is loaded

with an inbuilt dynamism which makes itself heard in times of uncertainty and serious threats.

"Or, put otherwise, culture is a powerful weapon, proved in history, stronger and more efficient than a gun barrel," Mr Cruywagen said.

But at all times the Afrikaner must guard against a shifting in his basic approach to life; and he must tackle the future with clear vision and visionary leadership of Afrikaner Youth.

Particularly the youth must be led, at a time of structural divisions in society in which traditional institutions such as the family, church, school and cultural organisations no longer were primary moulding factors.

The youth was being threatened ever more by influences — and in the urban context it was faced with an entirely new type of civilisation — a way of life moulded by the rhythms of the city and not stamped by established tradition.

FAK WORRIED OVER CULTURAL APATHY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Text]

A GROWING lack of interest among Afrikaners for cultural festivals and other cultural interests is expected to be debated in Pretoria today and tomorrow.

Clearly, the climate at the annual congress of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings in Pretoria is one of concern about present divisions in Afrikaner ranks and the growing disinterest, particularly among youth, in cultural ties.

The concern was mirrored yesterday in the annual report of the body — a report in which it is noted that the number of bodies affiliated with the FAK has decreased from over 4 000 to 3 745.

The report expressed the hope that all Afrikaans communities would awake and again contribute.

It noted that the FAK's executive had already reintroduced a "guardianship" system under which members of the executive were nominated to work with certain cultural boards or bodies, or liaison committees.

It was particularly deplored that "many" church councils had scrapped their affiliation.

Since 1981/82 directly related organisations dropped by 342 in number — or 8½ percent — and a further 300 had not renewed affiliation. They would have to be deleted unless they reacted to a final warning, said the report.

The executive, said the report, had expected some organisations would resign because of increased membership fees.

"But there is also concern about a degree of non-involvement as a result of lack of interest in the cultural interests of the Afrikaner," said the report.

Particular attention would have to be paid to the situation in the coming year, particularly because attacks on Afrikaner culture were becoming ever stronger.

The report also noted a motion of gratitude to the SABC for the "patriotic" television series on the high points of Afrikaner history and its heroes.

CSO: 3400/1648

PREMIER PLANT CLOSURE HITS FOUR HUNDRED WORKERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Anton Harber]

[Text]

PREMIER BISCUITS has told 400 workers that they are to be retrenched because the company's East Rand plant is closing today.

And in a statement yesterday, the Food and Beverage Workers' Union, to which most of the workers belong, accused the company of breaking one of the oldest agreements signed with a black union.

The union said it would take legal action if the company did not agree to form a joint committee to investigate the need for the closure and the retrenchments.

"The lofty ideals of Premier chairman Mr Tony Bloom appear not to be translated into reality by divisional executives in so far as members of this union are concerned," the statement said.

The union said its officials were told at a meeting last Wednesday that the plant was to close. Fifteen minutes later the workers were assembled for the announcement that production would cease today.

The union immediately demanded a meeting with the Biscuit Division of the Premier Group. A meeting was scheduled for Tuesday but was cancelled by management and rescheduled for Wednesday as a director could not be found for the meeting.

The company offered retrenchment pay of one week's wages for every year of service.

"It became apparent at the meeting that the board of directors saw the decision as an economic one and appeared not to have taken into

account the effect that the decision will have on 400 workers," the statement said.

At Wednesday's meeting workers demanded that they be kept on and said they would not accept their severance pay until their continued employment within the Premier Group had been guaranteed.

They asked that management give "a categorical guarantee" by yesterday to establish a joint committee to investigate the need for the closure and retrenchments.

The union would lodge an urgent application to the courts to protect their rights if there was no such guarantee, the statement said.

A spokesman for Premier Milling referred questions to Premier Biscuits, whose spokesman could not be contacted last night.

CSO: 3400/1648

DETAILS ON TECHNICOM CONFERENCE IN PRETORIA GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 8

[Text]

A top South African scientist yesterday urged fellow scientists to work to improve the public image of science and technology — an image he described as “distorted and unbalanced.”

Dr Nico Stutterheim, former CSIR executive, told the Technicom Conference in Pretoria that the average person — while admitting that science had brought many blessings — tended to blame the ills of mankind on science and technology.

Dr Stutterheim said that the proverbial “man in the street” could not distinguish clearly between the concepts of “science” and “technology.”

While this might be a debatable premise, there was no doubt that the general public had to a greater or lesser extent a distorted and even unbalanced view of science and technology.

“Although readily admitting that science has brought man many blessings, that certain aspects of science are ‘wonderful’ and have improved his material welfare, the layman tends to attribute to science and technology many other things.

“Such as the increasing deadliness of war, industrial pollution, of natural resources the progressive destruction of nature and the rich-poor divide.”

Dr Stutterheim said most important of all was the lack of comprehension by the general public of the scientific approach.

“This results in a mutual absence of effective communication between scientists and nonscientists,” he said.

Scientists and technologists should be far more at pains to reduce the impact of unacceptable features of technology and regularly and intelligibly inform the public of positive efforts.

Expert's Warning on 'Pidgin' Languages

A Witwatersrand University language expert warned yesterday that "pidgin" languages in working situations — such as Fanagalo — could have serious disadvantages.

But, at the same time, a language policy was obvious and necessary in many work situations in which people of different languages were involved, Mr M V Aldridge told the Technicom Conference in Pretoria.

Particularly in countries where migrant labour was utilised it was not possible to rely on the official languages for the day-to-day communication needs.

In Germany, for instance, migrant workers such as those from Turkey, learnt to use a simplified form of the national language, German.

In South Africa the tendency had been to use

either an artificial language, a complex pidgin Fanagalo. This language had an African language as a base, with English and Afrikaans strata.

Such pidgin languages had advantages over specially constructed languages.

"But they are frequently attended with grave linguistic and sociological disadvantages which may outweigh their usefulness" said Mr Aldridge.

Science Study at All-time Low

DELEGATES to the Technicom Conference in Pretoria yesterday were told that the interest at schools in science studied was "at an all time low" in South Africa.

Professor Strauss, of Pretoria University's Department of Physics, said that schools should be provided with "open laboratories."

In these, students could experiment informally with apparatus which had been designed for this specific purpose thus providing more meaningful experiences than those of formal introductory laboratory training.

The problem with formal training, the Professor said, was that it was usually organised for groups of students guided by recipe-like notes.

A form of "open laboratory" was in existence at Pretoria University. Known as the "exploratorium," it had attracted many laymen from all walks of life and it appeared that the system provided a basis for meaningful communication with people who had no formal science training.

Observations in similar laboratory-museums in other countries confirmed this.

CSO: 3400/1648

CONSTITUTION REFORM BATTLE LOOMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE BATTLE lines over the constitutional reform plan are already being laid.

From the Right, there is total rejection of the plan, which is regarded as the beginning of the end of White sovereignty.

The Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs all take this line.

The Broederbond is divided.

The argument reaches into Afrikaner cultural organisations and the Afrikaans churches.

Now the Left, as represented by the Progressive Federal Party, has outlined its objections.

Whereas the Right attacks the reform plan for sharing power with Coloureds and Indians, the PFP attacks the plan for excluding Blacks.

In a leaflet, 200 000 copies of which will be distributed throughout the country, the PFP says the plan will increase South Africa's problems.

"Far from facing up to the biggest problem of all — Black and White coexistence — it has run away from it . . . and closed the door on a peaceful solution."

The party's main reasons for calling on South Africans to say No to the plan are listed as the dangers of a dictatorship, one-party domination, the degrading of the courts,

racial conflict, the entrenchment of apartheid and the misspending of millions of rands of taxpayer's money.

The leaflet says the plan will give dictatorial powers to the President — "a Nat President, of course" — and in vitally important areas he will be placed above Parliament and the courts.

On the danger of degrading the courts, the leaflet says: "In many important respects the courts cannot review the President's interpretation of the constitution."

On the issue of entrenching apartheid, the leaflet says: "Instead of moving away from discrimination (as the Nats piously claim), they want to enshrine it."

The PFP concludes that the plan will be a "disaster for the country."

Contrast this with the Sabra statement that the plan spells the end of White sovereignty.

"Disaster", according to the Right and the Left, faces the Whites for completely opposite reasons.

We do not say, as some Nationalist newspapers do, that the PFP is continuing its negative tactics that began with its boycott of the President's Council.

It has always stood for the inclusion of Blacks in the political system even though its own

federal plan would result in Black majority rule.

However, the PFP is now out of step with the sources from which it received its main financial support.

Businessmen want reform. They also criticise some aspects of the Government's plan, but they do not reject the plan out of hand like the PFP does.

The PFP won Johannesburg North with fewer votes than before; it did not make any real advance in Waterkloof.

The reason is that the electorate in the areas in which it mainly hopes for support is more pro than anti-reform.

Indeed, outside the Right, most people would like to see a start made with change, even if it's not quite the kind of change they would prefer.

The PFP may thus find that many of its supporters, like the businessmen, will opt for the reform plan as a beginning, despite the PFP's dire warnings.

What happens to that, mainly English-speaking vote in the referendum is important.

For what the National Party loses in support on the Right, it must make up with support from English-speakers if the vote is going to go in its favour.

The PFP's supporters, when the time comes, will have to ask themselves whether, together with the Right-wing of Afrikanerdom, they will block reform — or whether they will say "Yes" even if the kind of reform is not exactly what they want at this point.

The outcome of the referendum may well hinge on the answer.

CSO: 3400/1648

RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS HAILED

Kimberley DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 4 Jul 83 pp 9, 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE ESTEEM in which the South African Supreme Court is held has risen immeasurably with three recent unrelated but important decisions

The first was the Rikhoto judgment by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, the effect of which is to allow blacks who have worked for the same employer for 10 years to earn the right of residence in urban areas.

Rightly hailed as a watershed decision, it will give a sense of permanency and the right of residence to thousands who were previously classed as migrant workers.

The second case was that in which the full Bench of the Natal Provincial Division ruled that the legal definition of the term 'idle and undesirable', applied for 60 years since the Urban Areas Act was passed, was incorrect.

The court called on the Government to scrap the section of the Act which empowered commissioners to banish people to prison farms for up to two years on the grounds that they were 'idle and undesirable'.

The ruling overturned four previous Supreme Court decisions and will save thousands of black people from being sent to prison farms and losing their right to live and work in urban areas.

Mr Justice Friedman described the legislation as 'undesirable', and Mr Justice Didcott commented:

'A number of judgments delivered by the Supreme Court have called Section 29 drastic in its general effect. That seems the least that can be said of it. No counterpart, nothing at all similar, can be found in any system of jurisprudence with which we would like ours to be compared.'

In Cape Town a Supreme Court judge allowed 74-year-old Oscar Mpetha R1 bail pending appeal after sentencing him to the mandatory minimum of five years in jail on a charge of terrorism.

Showing deep compassion, Mr Justice Williamson said he would not have jailed Mpetha if he had not been bound to do so by law.

'Mpetha is old and very ill. He is suffering from diabetes and its complications and is due to have a leg amputated. His life expectancy is limited and at best he has only a couple of years to live, even with the best medical treatment. Justice does not require imprisonment, and because of Mpetha's very special circumstances compassion is the overriding consideration.'

Speaking of the crimes for which Mpetha and nine others were convicted, Mr Justice Williamson commented:

'That these crimes flowed from a sense of grievance was manifest in the surrounding circumstances and the build-up to the crime as indicated

clearly in my judgment earlier this month. We cannot but sympathise with people who suffer such grievance and frustration, but the court can only strongly condemn the manner in which the grievances were expressed.'

And so, in these three unrelated cases has the Supreme Court exercised justice with compassion. In Mpetha's case it was truly justice tempered with mercy.

The three judgments will win increased respect for the law from the common man and come at a time when demonstrations of fair play were never more greatly needed. For there is indeed a great deal of injustice written into our land by the legislature.

CSO: 3400/1648

NGK CHANGES, INTERNAL DIVISIONS NOTED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jul 83 p 11

[Text]

IT'S noteworthy how the terminology in such circles as the NGK is subtly changing.

One will have to look quite a long way these days to hear a dominee talking about the need to preserve "Afrikaner identity" or even "white identity". Now the quest rather is to preserve "Christian Values" or sometimes "Western Christian Values". The idea is that this concept is much broader than the old one, and is good for everyone. You don't need to be white to embrace Christian values; you don't even need to be Christian — for practical purposes Christian values are pretty much the same values as the values of any other religion, or of simple decency, come to that.

However, the "Western" is giving trouble, and in fact is becoming something of a brandmark of attitudes. Just as any white South African can tell quite a lot about any other one's outlook by how he refers to the majority of his compatriots — as "Africans", "Kaffirs", "Bantu", "Natives", or "Blacks" — so can a dominee detect the likely political approach of another dominee by whether he talks of preserving "Christian Values" or "Western Christian Values". The more emphasis is placed on the "Western" the more likely the speaker is to be a Treurnichtite — or "n KP", as the Nats call them for convenience.

Whether "Western" or not, most dominees still see the preservation of those values as being best ensured by maintaining separation and/or institutionalising white leadership. But with the rise of the liberals in the hierarchy, even that established axiom is coming slowly under threat. It's no longer outlandish or heretical for a dominee to argue that the real

route to preserving those values is by inspiring black respect for them instead of entrenching a political distortion of them by force. Which means: end apartheid.

It's not so much that no Dutch Reformed churchmen ever *thought* this way beforehand, but that until recently hardly anyone ever said so. Now, particularly since the publication of the remarkably challenging "Stormkompas" the liberals have been growing bolder, and finding an unexpected comfort in numbers.

Not only the vocabulary is different now; so is the debate.

Not unrelated to this, the NGK is also having quite a time trying to work out quite how anti-racist it actually is. At its quadrennial synod last year, the church came down heavily against racism, but defined racism so broadly that practically no-one was guilty. Differentiation was fine, just as long as you didn't look down upon the man against whom you were differentiating, so Nats, Conservatives, HNP, Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging, the lot. . . all are on the right side of the line, at least as far as their official policies go.

But now muttering can be heard within NGK circles, and suggestions that this comfortable definition is too comfortable by half, and is actually ducking the issue. Church unity, say dissidents, is all very well, but whatever happened to leadership?

In fact the NGK is a lot less unified than ever. The CP breakaway has led to terrible rifts, in marked contrast to the HNP's earlier breakaway, which barely gave rise to a ripple within the ranks. The

HNP was never considered "respectable" in church circles. It was for extremists and for lower-class, less-educated, types. No self-respecting dominee was about to be seen flirting too closely with it. And any who did became, as a leading NGK man puts it "discredited in church circles, just as if they had joined the PFP". The church had one party and one party only, but Treurnicht's move changed all that. Treurnicht himself was the essence of respectability — a dominee and an ex-editor of Die Kerkbode — and the church's secular affiliations are now well and truly split.

What with a massive chunk of the ministry moving off with Treurnicht, and at the same time the sudden coming out of the closet of the liberals, the NGK's next quadrennial seems likely to make the splits and fissures at the last one look like chicken-feed.

A common response to date has been that the church must hold Afrikanerdom together. It must not take sides, and must avoid the issues which would whip up Nat or CP emotions. But this peace-making approach is in itself becoming a cause of further ructions, not least from devout servants of the Lord who are themselves wrestling with the issues and protests that they come to the church for direction and not for escape.

Moreover, some CP-minded ministers protest that the Nats are breaking the unwritten rules. The Nats, they say, are trying to grab the mantle of geregtigheid for themselves, casting themselves into the mould of those who are showing true

Christian love and brotherhood to their fellow men while implying that the CP is lacking in Christian spirit. There is a certain irony in this, considering how angrily the Nats reject the entire basis of the very similar allegations that they often hear from their own left, to the effect that apartheid in itself is un-Christian.

To compound the difficulties facing the reformed churches, there is the rampant rise of the Apostolics.

Within all the reformed churches — Nederduitsch Hervormde and Gereformeerde as well as the dominant NGK, there have always been schools of thought which have looked upon the Apostolics as unlettered and unAfrikaans upstarts, offering frivolous singing and dancing in place of the cerebral demands of "real" religion. But despite some unease over their growing numbers, the Apostolics were conveniently dismissed as "sects" rather than proper churches.

Recently, however, the Apostolics scored a resounding symbolic victory by having themselves installed on the panel of churches which produced ministers to deliver the late night oordenking on TV. The Hervormdes lodged a firm protest, but were overruled, apparently when the Apostolics hauled out a list of membership figures.

It is understood that within all three churches there are dominees who are finding difficulty in coming to terms with the fact that the Apostolic pastors now feature regularly in delivering the epilogue to the nation over its public broadcasting system.

CSO: 3400/1624

DETAILS ON RIGHTWING AWB GIVEN

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jul 83 pp 18-21

[Article by Denis Beckett: "Finding a Future for the Arch-Ogre's Daughter"]

[Text]

TEARS well in the eyes of the arch-villain, the super-ogre, the ominous, foreboding figure so often depicted as the South African resuscitation of Hitler.

"Why?" He seems conscious of the damp film spreading across his blue eyes, and a little embarrassed. "Why do you want to make him into your mould? Why can't he have his own? Why can't he have what we demand for ourselves?"

For whom, I wonder, do those unlikely eyes really water? For the black South African, whom Terre Blanche has just — correctly — accused me of wanting to have think and behave in something of the same way as I do? Or for himself and his kind, and the awkwardnesses they — at least partway correctly — believe would be their lot were the blacks to take their place as an 80% majority of the citizens of a common society?

Either way, the depth of feeling is evident. In vain do I protest that my approach is simply part of the normal social process; that anyone who ever propagates any view does so in the hope that some of his countrymen will adopt it. To Terre Blanche, I am an oppressor. I am oppressing the black man, inflicting my outlook on him, refusing him the right to choose his own way, which in Terre Blanche's view is necessarily and totally different to anything a white man could want. And he, Terre Blanche, is the liberator. He is allowing blacks to go their own way undisturbed; to have their own countries where they can do what they will in the patterns of Africa, unfettered by the constrictions of Western expectations.

Not another hundred or another thousand exposures to the stunning power of Terre Blanche's tongue would be likely to convince me that his path is anything other than totally wrong. But one meeting alone gave abundant evidence that however wrong his beliefs may be, he holds them with a genuineness and a conviction of truly rare magnitude.

GETTING hold of Terre Blanche involves a batch of contradictions in itself. The Westelike Provinsie Drankwinkel on the corner of Prinsloo and Kerk in Pretoria is your landmark. Then find the Deb E Lee Restaurant, maak 'n draai down the back alley, past the brake & clutch joint — ah, there's an old Mazda with an Afrikaner Bewaak Jou Belange sticker, must be the right track — up a narrow back staircase and along a barren corridor.

It feels incongruous, like a runner trying to throw off the scent on the route to the Fah Fee king's den. After all this, one expects a scrappy little spareroom, furnished with kitchen rejects, and a grubby old office litho machine spewing ink in the corner.

But no. A batch of smart offices. Not such as would turn any advertising agency jealous, but businesslike and dapper.

In the inner sanctum that heavy bearded face — so familiar from countless newspaper cartoons depicting its owner as a chain-wielding Nazi thug — rises, greets, and immediately lets me know that everything is being taped and do I have an objection?

Not at all, but the smart off-the-peg suit is so different from the accumulated image, the soft courteous voice so removed from the thunderous roar I've heard

on recordings of his speeches, that it takes me a minute to recover enough composure to say so.

Cards are best laid on the table, I resolve. So I kick off by advising Terre Blanche that my own attitude is that South Africa should proceed with all possible dispatch towards a fully common society, with no holds barred. I am mindful that this is probably the first time a sentiment of this nature has been expressed in these portals, and that it might not be well received. I don't rationally expect leather-jacketed heavies to come rushing in and apply the cosh, although some thought to that effect flits across my mind. I do expect *some* sort of critical reaction. Wrong. Barely a shadow shows in Terre Blanche's features. "I respect your honesty," he says.

Two hours later, the feeling is reciprocal.

Honesty, yes, but common sense, no. Either way. The gulf is about as great as it is possible to be. From black to white with no shades of grey, or browns or creams, to moderate it.

It's not, however, as wide as it would be if I was Jewish.

Am I? Terre Blanche asks.

Why, would it matter?

Yes, because the gulf between us would be greater.

Howcome? There are Jewish people who believe in apartheid.

That wouldn't change it. The gulf between a Christian and a Jew is still greater than between a Christian and another Christian with opposite beliefs.

Is it true then that the AWB would discriminate against Jews?

No. No. No. That's false from top to bottom. Terre Blanche can't imagine how that story got about. It's a total distortion, he asserts. In his South Africa, Jews would be citizens like all other whites. The difference is there, but it doesn't mean anything. Jewish South Africans have nothing to fear.

Hmmm.

Despite the gulfs, there are a surprising number of points of agreement. For instance: that either you have apartheid or you don't have apartheid, that all these half measures and attempts to provide for a mitigated form of apartheid are really just straws in the wind of history.

For another: that getting rid of apartheid is no simple task. Would I, Terre Blanche demands victoriously, deny that the alternative to apartheid is conflict? Not at all, I say. He's taken aback. I expand: "There's conflict either way. But

hanging onto apartheid means more and worse conflict, just a little delayed."

Terre Blanche agrees that there's conflict either way. His entire vocabulary is constructed around it. 'n Volk moet stry. As jy nie stry nie dan gaan jy dood.

There are only two choices: Stry, stry, totdat jy wen. Of toegee, toegee, totdat jy omgee.

End of agreement. For me, it is simply impossible to look upon democracy as "omgee". To me it's a matter of basic morality and good sense, and all else is selfishness. And quite apart from the moralities, there is simply no possibility of "wen", in the end. The harder the stryd, as Terre Blanche defines it, the surer the ultimate verloring.

To him, the perspective is completely different. It strikes me that if I were to suggest to a Frenchman, say, that he ought to enter into a shared democracy with China, he would look at me in much the same way as Terre Blanche is.

(And wrong though it is, I don't take that perspective to be unreasonable. White and black South Africans have no more consciousness of commonness than do Frenchmen and Chinese. It is sheer accident that has made an indissoluble omelette out of the unlikely collection of tribal eggs we consist of. Not for nothing is it so that after three centuries of joint possession of this sub-continent we still do not have a single shared national symbol.)

Terre Blanche harps heavily on the totale verskil between whites and blacks. And nearly as heavily on the fairness of it all. Separation does not mean oppression, he repeatedly states. It's even. It applies to everyone. They can't have rights in our land; we can't have rights in theirs. Fair and square. And insofar as it's possible to accept that anyone can truly believe that excluding an Mphephu from rights to South Africa is the same thing as excluding a Botha from rights to Venda, I'll accept that Terre Blanche does believe it.

There's plenty of contradiction though. Terre Blanche repeats over and again that he's not claiming that whites are any better than anyone else — just different, that's all. Yet at the same time the rhetoric of the barbarism and primitivity of Africa is rampant. "You can't talk of the benevolence of blacks; there is no such thing. . . . When the black man gets power he removes whites and Africanises Africa. . . . There are despots everywhere in black Africa. . . . The black man wants to be baas, he does not want to share power. . . ."

Terre Blanche's whole and sole motivation, he says, is Christian. "The Bible does not tell us to love your neighbour more than you love yourself. It is not Christian to create circumstances where you are going to be destroyed."

He makes much of his own benevolence. When he's away from home, the black kids cry — "Morena is weg van die huis. . ." "I even help kids whose fathers don't work for me. I buy them clothes and so on. I'm not a racist not in the least. Ask the blacks at the filling stations in Ventersdorp. They'll tell you."

By sheer coincidence, I happened to be in Ventersdorp a few days later — an unusually unspoilt little dorpie, not yet homogenised by the identical architecture and facings of the chain stores or fast-foods franchises. Nats and CPs eye each other balefully across the tiny stoep which their respective offices share. Haberdashers and grocers drowse in the winter sunshine, placidly awaiting the handful of customers they need to pay the rent and stay in business. The lettering in the shop windows is hand drawn, as often as not, and not always spelled right. Around the piles of incredibly diverse merchandise in the dark and ancient general-dealer-cum-village-meeting-place cluster the owners of about half the names on the local voters' roll, or so it seems, amicably passing the time of day with the Indian proprietor, whose sole unhappiness is his uncertainty about how long it will be before he gets group-aread right out of town at the behest of those same voters. Black kids scuffle in the dust outside, waiting for odd-jobs to come up.

Terre Blanche's claims come to mind. Idly, I ask the petrol attendant whether he knows Mr Terre Blanche. (Sorry, Eugene, but I can't get it right to say Baas, let alone Morena.) I confidently expect a blank look and a shrug of the shoulders.

Instead. . . "You mean Eugene?" says the man without delay. As soon as I affirm, he rattles into a set of pointings and directions of the way to Terre Blanche's house. Surprised, I push it a bit further.

"Do you know him well?"

"Very well. Very well."

"Aha. Is he a good man?"

The head, bent over the petrol cap, peers upward, quizzically. Long look; long pause. Then turns back to the pouring: "It's difficult to say."

"I mean, uh, does he help people?"

The eyes turn up again. No delay this time; no difficulties: "Yes, yes. He helps people."

(Since this conversation sounds almost too made-to-order to be true, may I assure readers that it is as exact an account as I am capable of giving.)

Back in the AWB office, Terre Blanche is going on about his benevolence. It runs in the family, he says. His grandfather put up the first church for blacks in the whole area. It's still there. Anyone can see it. And on the altar, it doesn't say "God is liefde". It says "Geskenk deur A.L. Terre Blanche". The symbolism of this seems a little awkward to me, but I let it pass. Instead, the point puts in mind the rumour about why he spells his name that way. Howcome he's one of the very few Terre Blanches, and not a more likely Terblanche, Terreblanche or even Terre'-blanche? Did he consciously adopt that spelling in order to emphasise the meaning — White Land? Not at all, he says. His family have always kept to the original, never letting themselves slide. He inherited it that way. But he does, he lets on, rather relish the effect.

I tell Terre Blanche about an unpleasant incident I'd seen on the way to him. A matter of a young white guy in a car purposefully frightening the wits out of an elderly black man by giving the appearance of being about to run him over, and then screaming abuse at him for good measure. Terre Blanche shakes his head sadly. "My attitude towards that sort of thing is one of just as much disgust as yours." Okay, but accepting that he wouldn't do that himself, what about his members? Terre Blanche denies it, but without total conviction. "We're not anti anyone," he says. "We're pro-white and pro-Christian and if other people see a threat in that then it's they who are being the racists. We respect everyone."

I'd like to believe that, but I'd believe it a lot more easily if I could hear that message coming through Terre Blanche's public speeches rather than simply and only the message of white is right.

Who are his members anyway, apart from being "the most beautiful young men in South Africa"? Terre Blanche won't give figures. "That would be doing PW Botha's job for him." As to the kind of people they might be, my suspicion is that they're probably mainly the least fortunate of white people — those who have to rely most heavily on their skins to protect them from black competition.

Terre Blanche insists though that they "include" people like lecturers and medical doctors.

And the stormtroopers? "That story has been blown up horribly," he says. There's no actual 'corps' it's merely that some of the members wanted to ride their bikes in AWB colours and who is to object to that?" So too has the swastika emblem been "blown up". In fact it's not a swastika at all, he says, embarking on a long explanation about how it's really three sevens, representing various biblical symbols and designed to give an overall image of "n outjie wat hardloop". "I'm a Christian Afrikaner Nationalist; not a National Socialist. There's no connection." Isn't it then a touch embarrassing that the emblem so coincidentally happens to turn out to have such a resemblance to a swastika? Terre Blanche shrugs this off: "When you're attacked you get defensive. I'm not going to apologise for it."

When our talk is done an AWB man — at first I thought he must be the long-awaited "heavy", but it turns out he's the recording boffin, takes the tape away to make a copy.

Terre Blanche wants to know if I'd mind if we use first names. Then he asks, in a by the way fashion, what is my interest in the issues anyhow.

I tell him. I've got two little daughters, I explain. I want them to grow up in a society of safety, security, and justice. To live in peace as respected citizens of their society; not to spend the first half of their lives defending the indefensible and the rest being harried as hated representatives of an overthrown oppressor. I get quite emotional about it. A voluntary and orderly end to apartheid, I say, is not only what justice and morality call for; it also gives my daughters a chance, the best chance there is. He and his like are endangering them. His approach is a surefire guarantee that South Africa eventually comes unstuck.

Terre Blanche — Eugene, now — listens intently. When I wind up, he skommels in his desk and comes up with a handwritten sheaf. "I've never read this to anyone," he says, "but the circumstances are appropriate."

It's a poem. He too has a daughter. An adopted one — a direct gift from God, he says. She's two years old now. I know how fathers of two-year-old daughters feel. He's written this poem for her.

For her, he reads, he must do what he has to do. He must defend her, he must protect her. He must do what God has

told him to do for her. He must dedicate his life to securing peace, safety, and justice for her. He cannot let her down. He cannot deliver her into a fate at the hands of a barbaric horde.

The poem is moving. He reads it softly, with a little quiver in that voice which has spellbound packed halls with its deep roar.

Thus do we part. Not exactly bosom brothers, but at least one of us — and I think both — surprised at the degree of sympathy for the other's position.

No matter what, I think, he's doing what he thinks is best for his volk and his vaderland. His heart is in the right place. It's just a pity he's got the sense of it upside down.

Terre Blanche is a one-man attitudes factory, which is largely why the Nats fear him so much. ("Every time he holds a meeting he converts a few hundred ordinary people who thought they were just coming along to see what is was all about" as a leading verligte laments.) It strikes me that he's like a powerful engine which has slipped into reverse gear and is charging backwards creating chaos. The power unit is in terrific working order. All that's needed is a change of gear. If Terre Blanche could come merely to accept that despite the verskille, and the dangers and the awkwardnesses, the only true route to the goal of white security is by co-operating with the course of history rather than vainly trying to defy it, what a powerful boost that would be for the prospects of my daughters and his.

True, that's not easy, but then what is, in the South African equation? And after all it's only the direction which needs adjustment. The commitment and the dedication are already there. I'd rather look to the Terre Blanches to change direction than hope to see commitment instilled where there is only cynicism, as in the case of the slick operators who just want a quick buck, and who knowing and agreeing that the system is terrible nonetheless live with it happily, relying on it lasting long enough for them to make a useful pile to take with them when they head for foreign parts.

Which is where this story ought to end. A touching tale. South African patriots meet across a chasm and find that their common patriotism binds them.

The trouble is: as I'm leaving, all handshakes and farewells, Terre Blanche gives me a copy of his magazine *Sweepslag*.

Which changes the picture. *Sweepslag* is without doubt the most offensive piece of writing I have ever come across. The hysteria about "international jewry" seems to me a certain sign of derangement. And the references to coloureds and mixed marriages are sheer racist poison.

Can one still in such circumstances nurture any respect for the perpetrators, or any distant hope that their crazy racism can be converted to a reasoned or reasonable form of approach? It's difficult. God knows it's difficult. ●

Cold vigour

IT is impossible to accurately reflect the vigour and emotiveness of a typical Terre Blanche speech in the cold black and white pages of newsprint. Speaking, Terre Blanche makes even the most unexceptional point sound apocalyptic. It is no exaggeration to say that he could read a telephone book and get people stirred up. And purely in the way he pronounces it, he makes every one of his frequent references to the word "Botha" sound like a declaration of war.

Many of the points which get a rise out of Terre Blanche's audiences are cheap and slick: how P.W. Botha finds his friends in "kerrie shops érens in Natal"; how he has Chris Heunis trained like "a well-trained poodle" etc.

But it is, naturally, the call to the blood which has the most startling effects upon his followers.

An example: "Let us in the clearest language spell out to Mr Heunis that white man's land is *here*. It is Vereeniging, it is Pretoria, it is Cape Town, it is *South Africa*. This land is our land. This land is sacrifice land. (Offerland) We did not steal this land. We prayed for this land from our creator. We promised this land to the descendants of our children and to the Christian ideology. We are not going to parcel it out in the markets of Cape Town or Durban to other faiths and other colours, to try to find compromise solutions, and then give each other little presents and samoosas at tea-time. This land is the land of our fathers. And it is also the land of our children. It is the land where we will keep the legacy of our fathers to be the legacy of our children. It is a land which in its breast bears the history of struggle and resistance over the centuries, it is the land which bears the dark memory of Slagtersnek. It is the land of the 1914 Rebellion. It is the land of the Ossewabrandwag. It is *our* land."

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MARKINOR GALLUP POLL ON BLACK-WHITE RELATIONSHIPS RELEASED

Relations Remain Unchanged

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jul 83 p 3

[Text]

ALMOST half of the whites think black-white relationships are improving whilst only a third of the blacks have this view, according to the Markinor Gallup Poll recently released.

Respondents were asked to assess the controversial subject in terms of their personal relationships with the other race group and then to assess the general relationship between the racial groups.

Compared to six months ago, whites' confidence in the black-white relationship has not changed. Blacks, however, have to a certain extent lost confidence during this period. An exception to this was in Port Elizabeth/East London, where positive attitudes were acknowledged.

Those who say relations are improving say there is less segregation and apartheid, more understanding and respect between the races, more help from whites (eg. financial), better communication and better conditions for blacks.

Others cannot see such "improvements" and feel whites continue to exploit blacks. A number of whites on the other hand think blacks want "too much" and are given too much by whites who get nothing in return.

Black-white relations, the poll concludes, have changed little in the last six months — it is still seen with mixed feelings and nothing has happened to influence it either way to any significant extent.

Editorial on Poll

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Opposite Sides of Same Coin"]

[Text]

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL polls on race relations conducted by Markinor's Gallup Poll are interesting only to the extent that people can form some interpretations on subjects that are otherwise most complex.

Such polls are not as popular in South Africa as in other countries abroad. There are polls and surveys on every imaginable subject and topic in America and in Britain, for instance. This country is catching on slowly to the format to test public opinion.

The latest Markinor survey, as reported elsewhere in this issue, was to test current views on the relationship between blacks and whites.

The poll was made within a representative sample of 800 white women living in both rural and urban areas and a representative sample of black women living in metropolitan areas of South Africa (Johannesburg, Reef, Pretoria, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London).

It was found that half the whites interviewed felt that race relations were improving while only a third of the blacks held this view. This finding is only surprising in our view in that so many whites have the feeling that the relationship between the races is improving. The poll, however, further indicates what these respondents mean by improved race relations.

The respondents who believe that race relations are improving feel that there is less segregation and apartheid, more understanding and respect between the races, more help from whites (eg. financial), better communication and better conditions for blacks. The opposite view is expressed by blacks who feel blacks are still being exploited by whites.

An interesting response which is going to astound some of us is that some whites think that blacks "want too much" and are given too much by whites who get nothing in return, and that they have no respect for whites.

Admittedly in these times of so-called reform and progressive thinking in the National Party, there are many whites who believe blacks are asking for far too much. There are whites (rightly so in fact) who believe that the Government is spending far too much on homelands — what they believe to be their money. There are whites who genuinely believe that the various concessions, including the opening of hotels and parks to blacks is a very great advance in improving relationships between the two races.

It is difficult to fault these perceptions too gravely. The South African situation in itself makes perceptions between the two races myopic. Blacks hardly know what whites think, or do in their normal lives and vice versa. The poll is thus interesting in bringing out exactly these myopic perceptions to this very complex situation.

REALIGNMENTS IN BLACK POLITICS REPORTED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jul 83 pp 54-55

[Article by Craig Charney: "Leaking Solidarity"]

[Text]

WHILE white eyes focussed on the shifts in political allegiances during the Battle of the Bergs, significant realignments were underway behind the scenes in black politics.

Splits have arisen among the organisations which identify with the non-racial political tradition established by the now-banned African National Congress (ANC), leading to some surprising changes of alliance. At the same time, there has been a resurgence of Black Consciousness organisations closer to the black exclusivist tradition represented by the banned Pan-Africanist Congress.

These developments could have considerable importance, for they involve the two most powerful forces in black politics "outside the system". The clashes between the non-racial organisations are essentially over who within the country's borders, can lay claim to the tradition of the ANC, which opinion polls say is the most popular political movement among blacks. For the Black Consciousness Movement, the issue is whether it can re-constitute itself as a credible alternative to the non-racialists.

In 1980-81, a loose alliance of black civic, student, and trade union organisations publicly emerged which rejected the Black Consciousness approach dominant during the 1970s. They rallied instead to the Freedom Charter, a social democratic programme endorsed by the ANC and allied organisations during the 1950s. They also accepted political ties with like-minded whites, anathema to Black Consciousness supporters.

Now, divisions have emerged within the non-racialist movement, between the student and community-oriented groups on the one hand and two key trade unions on the other. These unions, the 25 000-strong Food and Canning Workers (FCWU) and the 9 000-member General Workers Union (GWU), have agreed in principle to unite with the country's largest black worker body, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

With several other unions joined as well, the likely result is the creation of a new black union federation – the most powerful in South African history, with a potential industry-wide presence in at least six major industries.)

This marks a turnabout for the FCWU and GWU, who (along with the other pro-Charter groups) clashed with Fosatu during 1980-81. However, the community and student bodies have privately expressed hostility to the drive to create the new union federation.

The split reflects, in part, differences in political strategy between the unions and community bodies.

The community-oriented organisations are broadly "nationalist" in approach, seeking to unite blacks across class lines (along with sympathetic whites) around civic issues in black townships. This has gone along with a populist, barnstorming style. Cape Town coloured civic groups launched petition drives to change the electricity billing system, while the Anti-SA Indian Council Committee stumped the Transvaal to organise the boycott of the 1981 Council elections.

All this is reminiscent in flavour of the tactics of the ANC and its allies of the 1950s.

The Fosatu position, on the other hand, is that industrialisation since those days has created a far stronger black working class, which needs a workers' political movement centred around factory organisation. The FCWU and GWU stand somewhere in the middle.

The clashes also reflect the differences in aims and background between the New Left of the 1960s and 1970s (a force in the unions) and the Old Left (which enjoyed influence in the ANC and allied bodies up through the 1950s).

In the trade unions, a crucial role has been played by white student leaders from the late 1960s and early 1970s. They grew up in an era in which the ANC and the pro-Soviet Communist Party (CP) had been smashed, and their views were shaped by the overseas student rebellions of the 1960s and humanistic New Left thinkers like Herbert Marcuse.

"They would look to Solidarity for inspiration, not the Soviet Union," says one academic close to them. The classic exposition of their views was the late Rick Turner's "The Eye of The Needle", a call for a democratic, socialist South Africa based upon worker self-management.

By contrast, the leadership of the community and student bodies contains figures from Congress-related movements of the 1950s. Most of these organisations' younger activists have been drawn from the post-1976 generation, which matured against a background of riots, strikes, school boycotts, and ANC guerilla attacks.

During this period, the prestige of the ANC and CP has risen among blacks, so it's hardly surprising that they look for guidance from figures reared in the older tradition.

The split began to emerge during 1982.

After the large-scale detentions of trade unionists in late 1981 and the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett (an FCWU organiser) in early 1982, the FCWU and GWU gave a favourable response to unity moves from Fosatu. Like Fosatu, they had established industry-wide shop-floor organisations, and they decided to sink their differences to defend their hard-won bases against the

onslaught. Fosatu, for its part, took a more political stance, finding a few good words to say for the ANC, and pledging to campaign against the new constitutional proposals.

However, the unity initiative received a chilly response from other non-racial unions who were relatively weak in the factories and strong on community issues, such as the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu). Organising primarily through township mass meetings rather than at plant gates, they seemed to have more in common with the community and student bodies than with industrial unions like Food and Canning or those of Fosatu. Although Saawu and other unions from this group agreed to sit on a committee set up in April this year to study the new federation, a big question mark hovers over whether they will actually join the new grouping.

It became clear that their scepticism was shared by many of the community and student organisations at two meetings called by the FCWU this year to discuss the unity initiative. The Natal Indian Congress (NIC), sole surviving co-signatory of the Freedom Charter, registered particularly strong opposition. These groups evidently feared that the FCWU and GWU, by joining the new federation, would be lost to the "charterist" movement and strengthen the Fosatu camp.

The continuing rift was in evidence at the May 1 Lenasia meeting to re-constitute the Transvaal Indian Congress, a sister body to the NIC defunct for 20 years. Though representatives of student and community bodies were present, the only unions to send messages of support were Saawu and two small like-minded unions. The keynote speaker, Advocate Zac Yacoob of the NIC, launched an unmistakable attack on "workerists" — a small group of Indian activists sympathetic to Fosatu.

Likewise, at the meeting a few weeks later to establish a United Democratic Front against the government's constitutional plans, community, student, and church groups joined. Fosatu was conspicuous by its absence, and FCWU sent only observers.

If, as seems likely, the new union federation becomes established, the two sides are likely to patch up an accommodation, because they need each other too much to continue cold-shouldering each other. The union grouping will probably try to strike a balance between the pro-Charter and Fosatu approaches, while the com-

munity groups are too realistic to ignore an organised force of 175 000-plus black workers. The key question, however, is whether they will achieve real unity, or merely paper over a cleavage which may surface again to disrupt the non-racial movement.

Meanwhile, there have been new signs of life from the Black Consciousness (BC) Movement, which seemed to be waning until the release of a number of key leaders from Robben Island last year, and the expiry of banning orders on others. These included Saths Cooper and Strini Moodley, convicted in the South African Students Organisation (Saso) trial in 1976, Lybon Mabasa, another Saso figure, and some of the younger student leaders from the Soweto Students' Representatives Council.

They have been making some inroads among black university students, a major source of activists for non-racial groups.

Cooper started studying this year at Wits, where Black Consciousness has been little heard-from for three years. He and his colleagues gained enough of a following to call a political seminar at the black student residence in May and confront the non-racialists in shouting matches afterwards. At the Indian University of Durban-Westville in April, for the first time a BC supporter contested a by-election for the Students' Representatives Council, until now dominated by NIC people.

The graduates of prison and bans have also revitalised the major BC political movement, the Azanian People's Organ-

ation. (Mabasa became President and Cooper Vice-President.) Azapo has held more commemorative mass meetings, and sharply criticised the President's Council proposals, announcing plans to set up a "National Forum Committee" in June to formulate a response. However, it has saved some of its harshest words for the re-constitution of the Transvaal Indian Congress, attacking it as an "ethnic body".

Since the split with the non-racialists in the late 1970s, the remaining adherents of BC have been perceived as less radical on social and economic questions, such as the clauses of the Freedom Charter on nationalising major industries. Recently, they have been trying to blur the differences, using some Marxist jargon and class analysis in their political discourse.

The BCM suffers, however, from a sizeable lag on the non-racialists in grass-roots community and worker organisations. To remedy this they have launched the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union, now 7 500-strong under Azapo Labour Secretary Letsatsi Mosala. What remains to be seen is whether the BC forces can break away from their elitist reputation and form a broad front of popular organisations.

The ins and outs of black politics may seem arcane to outsiders, but they will have a very real impact on South African society now and in the future. In the short run, they will shape the conflicts developing in factories, townships, and schools, while they may eventually help determine who will rule South Africa.

GROWING BLACK TENDENCY TO REJECT ENGLISH HIT

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jun 83 p 17

[Article by Harry Mashabela: "Isintu Is a Self-Denial"]

[Text]

THE young man, aged about 30 years, glanced furtively at me: "Yini ukhuluma isingisi?" he grated. "Khuluma isintu." (Why do you speak English. Speak our language, the people's language.) He was obviously not learned but there was no doubt either that he understood everything quite well.

His voice was markedly filled with hate and his words were familiar; I'd heard those words spoken umpteen times everywhere: among friends and acquaintances in social discourse in homes, shebeens, at meetings and they have cropped up even in interviews.

They are disarming words, striking shame into the heart of those to whom they are spoken for they are pregnant with a terrifying suggestion that he who speaks *isingisi* instead of *isintu* loathes his people and their language! Latent in those words is also the assumption that we have *isintu* (our language). Oh, I so wish we had for that would lessen our problems as a people. But unfortunately we don't.

What we have are a multiplicity of languages — Sepedi, Xhosa, Zulu, Tswana, Seshoeshoe, Swazi, Ndebele, Tsonga, Shangaan and Venda; languages that are distinctly different from one another in the same way the languages of the peoples of Europe — English, German, French, Italian, etc — differ. So much so that when you speak your mother tongue, the language you know best, those who query your speaking *isingisi* often find themselves at a loss, faced with some sort of Tower of Babel, a clash of languages, to the embarrassment of everybody.

This reluctance to speak English illustrates somewhat starkly just how our attitudes to *abelungu* (whites) have hardened or are hardening. And the reluctance, God forbid, is fast gaining currency in the townships today — the very opposite of days gone by when speaking English drew admiration, not scorn.

I remember pretty well. During my school days in the early 1940s and right through to the early 1960s thereafter, any youngster who spoke English was the pride not only of his school and his parents but also of his entire community. Schools went out of their way teaching pupils to speak the language. Competitions in the form of debates were regular, with each school represented by its senior and more articulate pupils. And at boarding schools pupils were forbidden to speak any other language than English on certain days of the week. The idea behind all those efforts was to promote facility in the use of *isingisi*. Of course, schools were then run by missionaries, not the government.

And at public meetings, usually political, speakers spoke in English; the whole event was conducted in English with interpreters translating in some vernacular, usually Zulu and Sotho here in Soweto, for the benefit of older folk. "Oh, how absurd," some people grumbled, "Africans talking to Africans through interpreters!" But we still need and do use interpreters when we use our different languages at meetings in order to attain effective communication. So there can't be anything absurd when we

use an interpreter to enable those of us who don't understand English to get the message.

But why should we speak English? What's wrong, if there's anything wrong at all, in using *isintu*? And what benefits, if any exist, can we derive from learning and using *isingisi*? If we are serious when we say we are one indigenous "Azanian nation" comprising Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, Ndebele, Venda, Swazi, Tsonga and Shangaan, then we must appreciate the need for a common language to give meaning to that spirit of nationhood.

No one can formulate a language to suit a situation. A language is what people speak. We therefore should embrace, without shame, *isingisi* for the simple reason that our youth already have some knowledge of the language and that it is being taught in all our schools throughout the country. Besides, all African workers (I mean the masses, young and old) have a smattering of English, something they have gained through daily contact with whites. So let English, out of sheer necessity, be our common language. Just as it is for black Americans.

Don't misunderstand me. I'm not saying *isintu* is irrelevant. No. There's nothing wrong, absolutely nothing wrong, in speaking our languages where there's accord. It would be strange indeed if I spoke English to my mother or any member of my own tribe for that matter unless we find it more convenient in the sense that it expresses better whatever it is we are discussing. But whenever I speak to someone whose mother tongue is different from mine, English may invariably be the only answer to the language problem.

Let's not be fooled. The people who sing praises to mother tongue aren't interested in our welfare, really. They are keen to see us divided so they can remain masters and we their servants. By their very nature our languages foster the old-

fashioned tribal prejudices which have bogged us down from time immemorial, ravaging mutual acceptance of our own brotherhood as people of colour.

Our languages are also not developed enough to cope with the times, the technological age, and there is no Zulu, Sotho, Tswana literature, for instance, to talk about; whatever literature exists is too mediocre, not so much because the people who wrote that literature can't write but mainly because, in most cases, they had to conform to the parochial requirements of the system itself.

But learning and using English will not only give us the much-needed unifying chord but will also land us into the exciting world of ideas; it will enable us to keep company with kings in the world of ideas and also make it possible for us to share the experience of our own brothers in the world: men such as black Americans W E Burghardt DuBois, Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Richard Wright, Langston Hughes; Chinua Achebe of Nigeria, Ghana's Ayi Kwei Armah, Sembene Ousmane from Senegal, South Africa's Es'kia Mphahlele, Peter Abrahams and a host of other men of letters.

Can't we learn from our own history, from our past and present in order to secure some future, by following in the footsteps of our own elders? Wasn't it through the study and ability in the use of English that we have produced here in South Africa men of the calibre of Tiyo Soga, Sol Plaatje, R V Selope Thema, Jacob Mfaniselo Nhlapo, John Dube, Pixley Seme, John Tengo Jabavu, D D T Jabavu, so on and so forth? Sons of the soil who made good and, in a sense, became men of the world because of this language.

Refusing to speak English seems to me a self-denial. We are a colonial people after all, aren't we? Colonialism is part of the history of Africa, and of our cultural heritage.

EX-RHODESIANS' CONTRIBUTION TO INSULTING RACIAL TERMINOLOGY NOTED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Jun 83 p 29

[Text]

THERE'S a redeeming side, of sorts, to the Great Rhodesian Invasion, which is that some of those ex-Rhodies have certainly brought a lot of colourful language down South with them.

"Colour" is appropriate in more ways than one, since what 90% of that colourful language consists of is references to people of different pigmentations. Most of these are derogatory and offensive, since the whites of Rhodesia had developed better even than their counterparts in South Africa the notion that by running down those who frighten you you fortify yourself against their threat.

But the old, abusive, terms are no longer the only ones. A black man in Zimbabwe might hear himself described as a *Non-reflective*; an *Afromatix*, or a *Still*. The first springs from the experiences of night-drivers; the second mainly comes into play where goods are waiting to be lifted; and the third sprang into sudden use after Mugabe announced some months ago that blacks were welcome to beat up anybody who called them "kaffirs". As white Zimbabweans explain, softly, the term is short for "still kaffirs".

Traditionally blacks have a certain inventiveness of their own in terms of terminology, but this has taken a different form. It applies mainly to individual characteristics of various, mainly white people. These are often purely descriptive — Mandevu is a man with a beard, Matatazela is a person who shakes or

trembles. Maspecc wears glasses. The notoriously scruffy millionaire owner of a prominent black-oriented company is Madlakadlaka, "the hobo".

It seems though that purely friendly nicknames are the exception rather than the rule, and terms such as Makhahlela, the man who kicks people, or the self-explanatory Donnerboer are more common. Mehlomabi, "bad eyes", is for someone with a mean look. And the kind of person who often says "Kom kom, jong" is likely to become Komkom.

Black terms for other races as a whole are usually rude. Most words, apart from the neutral dictionary definitions which are seldom used, are a little impolite. Amakwerekwere, for example, which can mean either Indian or Coloureds or both. Whitey, "abelungu" in terms of the dictionary, is more often "amabulu" — initially "boers" but now meaning any white man — or "mhlophe" which strictly speaking means simply white, as in white paint or white walls, rather than white person, and which also carries a critical connotation.

Perhaps the most light-hearted term applied by blacks is the distinction between "voters" and "non-voters". Another is Majatlhapi — fish-eaters, which initially referred to the English and now to all whites.

So too with Amadlagusha — sheep-eaters. Not that the blacks had not eaten sheep themselves, but the English in the 19th century frontier wars were reputed to be particularly fond of mutton. In

Xhosa lore this was because the sheep were the easiest animals to steal. (After all, it is only in the official history books that the Xhosa "stole" the settlers' cattle and the settlers subsequently "recovered" these. In Xhosa history the understanding is exactly the opposite).

Xhosa is apparently the only language which draws a class distinction between whites. Rich whites are often referred to, in all languages, as Lanies, Amalani and the equivalent, but in Xhosa there is a long-standing distinction between Izingamula, "gentlefolk", and Amagxagxa, poor whites. Lately, the distinction has changed, and now a rich black can also be an Ingamula, whereas Amagxagxa has taken on a connotation of hostility towards blacks and has also, say various Xhosa-speakers, come to be generally applied to all whites.

Colourful, and often obnoxious, as the language of those ex-Rhodies may be, they are not, after all, unrivalled masters of racial terminology.

CSO: 3400/1624

BLACK SASH REJECTS WRAB'S RIKHOTO POLICY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THOUSANDS of migrant workers from South Africa's nominally independent states are regarded by the West Rand Administration Board as ineligible for permanent urban residence rights under the Rikhoto judgment, Wrab's chairman, Mr John Knoetze, acknowledged yesterday.

Wrab's policy was rejected by a lawyer specialising in influx control laws as "absolutely wrong" and by Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, as "totally unlawful".

Under the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment, migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 continuous years or for more than one employer for 15 consecutive years qualify for permanent residence in white-designated urban areas under Section 101(b) of the Urban Areas Act.

Mr Knoetze distinguished between two types of migrant workers from the independent states of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda:

- Those who completed their 10 or 15 years of service before independence; and
- Those whose 10 or 15 years of employment ended after independence.

Applications for Rikhoto rights from migrant workers who fulfilled the employment requirements before independence were "favourably considered", Mr Knoetze said.

Asked what he meant by "favourably considered", he replied: "It means they can get a 101(b) endorsement."

Of workers who completed the required conditions after independence, Mr Knoetze said: "Our interpretation is that they don't qualify, but we have referred their applications to head office for a final decision."

Wrab had not yet received a definite reply from Pretoria on the matter, he added.

About 8-million blacks are deemed to be citizens of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. It is not known how many migrant workers from these territories are affected by Wrab's policy, but it almost certainly affects thousands.

The lawyer specialising in influx control said in terms Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act all blacks who were either South African citizens or citizens of a territory which used to be part of South Africa were eligible for Section 101(b) rights.

Black from the "independent homelands" were thus eligible to qualify under the Rikhoto judgment, he said.

Mrs Duncan earlier accused Wrab of responding to applications for Rikhoto rights with "a clear policy of delay".

LOW-INCOME HOUSING SCHEME FOR BLACKS DETAILED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 83 p 11

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text]

Ninety percent of black householders earn less than R450 a month, and the sale of 500 000 State-built houses at large discounts means their only hope of ever owning even the most humble home. The scheme will eventually prove a boon, but right now it is bogged down with immense logistical problems.

Overall pay increases during the past years aside, nine out of 10 black householders earn less than R450 a month — meaning they cannot afford conventional brick houses.

This is the conclusion of a study quoted in the Municipal Engineer magazine of March/April, and it highlights the positive steps taken by the Government to put all the estimated 500 000 State-owned houses on sale at significant discounts.

The mass selling campaign — and every black, white, coloured and Indian occupant of a State home is eligible to apply to buy his or her dwelling — was due to get off with a bang last week, but the sheer complications of dealing with so many units all built over a

considerably long period appear to have bogged the scheme down for the present.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said the selling prices of the 40 000 houses eligible for sale in Greater Soweto had already been established, but still had to be cleared by the Department of Community Development.

At the same time it appears likely that the four-roomed township houses will sell, with discounts, for about R1 400. It is felt that this formula will put home ownership within reach of many black householders who could never pay anywhere near market value for a home.

Community Development spokesmen in Pretoria could not give breakdowns of the number of white, coloured, Indian and black homes involved because they were still waiting for statistics to come in from local authorities.

This figure should be available by the end of July, said Mr Johan Kruger, CD official in charge of co-ordinating the selling campaign.

One of the "logistical problems" Government officials are grappling with is the selling prices of the houses which are

worked out by using a formula based on the original erection cost of the home, and the present cost of replacing it.

The hundreds of thousands of units covering all the major local authorities in South Africa were all built at different times during the past 30 years or so and each housing scheme and type of house requires individual pricing.

The broad outlines of the scheme are as follows:

- The special sales programme with stretch over the coming year at least during which time there will be special discounts for buyers. Only those whose incomes are R800 or below per month qualify under this scheme.

- Once the selling price has been determined for an individual dwelling the first option will go to the present occupant.

- For those who pay cash for their house — and cash includes getting a loan from any financial institution — there will be a discount of 25 percent on the cost. But houses whose selling prices are R2 500 or below — like the four-roomed township houses — may only be sold for cash. Their discount will be 30 percent.

- Other discounts are a further five percent for those who have occupied these houses as tenants for longer than five years, and another five percent for those who buy within the first

year of the selling campaign. In other words, a total reduction in the cost of these houses of between 35 and 40 percent is possible.

- Leasehold and other charges

that go with buying a home will be added to the discounted selling price.

- Those whose incomes are below R450 a month may apply to the National Housing Fund (through the Department of Community Development) for a loan if they cannot find the money privately or through a building society or employer loan. If a Housing Fund loan is granted there is no 25 percent discount for cash.

- Blacks who buy the State houses may sell them at any time at market value. Whites, coloureds and Indians have to sell them back to the Department of Community Development at a pre-determined price during the first year after buying them.

The selling of black homes in several areas outside Soweto, like the East and West Rand, will be delayed until surveys have been completed on the stands.

People who have queries about the selling scheme should contact the regional offices of the Department of Community Development in each town or should phone Mr Kruger at (012) 323-9581.

CSO: 3400/1648

FIRST BLACK WORKERS' LEGAL STRIKE SINCE 1976 REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jul 83 p 7

[From Stephen Friedman's "Labour Week" column]

[Excerpts]

LAST week, members of the National Union of Textile Workers took legal strike action at a Natal company. This consists of an overtime ban and they have set up a strike fund to see them through.

This would not be news in any other country which lays claim to having a democratic labour relations systems.

Here, it is a major event. The strike — at Natal Thread in Hammarsdale — is the first legal strike by black workers since 1976 and only the second in labour history.

The figure for blacks is thrown into sharp relief by the fact that there were about 1 000 strikes by these workers between 1980 and end-1982 alone.

These statistics highlight why there are growing calls for strikes and lock-outs to be decriminalised, as they are in all free labour systems.

Not only are anti-strike laws unenforceable. But workers like those at Natal Thread can still be fired by their employer for striking, even though their action is legal. This means workers have little incentive for making their strikes legal.

Even if strikes were decriminalised, the law would still contain provisions which could be used against striking black workers.

If an employer fires a contract worker, that worker may not stay in the city to look for another job. So these strikers would still face the prospect of losing their livelihood permanently.

It will, therefore, take much more than an amendment to the Labour Relations Act to rid our statute book of anti-strike laws.

Whether NUTW's action means emerging unions will make much more use of the legal strike weapon remains to be seen.

While some are increasingly using aspects of the official labour system where they find

this tactically necessary, the red tape associated with striking legally makes any rush by workers to use the official dispute machinery before striking unlikely.

RELATIONS between the Chamber of Mines and two black mine unions flared briefly last week.

Last month, the two sides concluded their first-ever wage agreement. Just as everyone was hailing this, the black National Union of Mineworkers demanded that talks be reopened and threatened to call a dispute if the Chamber did not agree.

The NUM accused the Chamber of bargaining in "bad faith" by withholding information from it and said it had only discovered this since the talks. The Chamber denied this and refused to re-negotiate the deal.

At a meeting late last week, harmony seemed to have been restored, despite the fact that the wage issue will not be reopened.

What seems to have happened is that, because the Chamber said wage talks had to be concluded within a week, the union had no time to put the agreement to members before signing it.

When it did get back to them, they reacted angrily and the union returned to the Chamber in an attempt to salvage the situation.

All this proves again that there is little point in unions and employers signing agreements unless these have majority worker support.

The Chamber, which is used to dealing with established unions who do not go back to their members before signing agreements, seems to have failed to realise that the situation would be somewhat different with a new black union.

And NUM seems not to have anticipated the pitfalls of signing an agreement which members had not yet ratified.

GOVERNMENT WARNED OF RACE FRICTION IN MAYFAIR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 83 p 9M

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text]

Mayfair's conservative whites told a Group Areas Board hearing last week that radicals were suggesting stoning and burning the homes of coloured and Indian people to stop them moving into white Mayfair.

Indian spokesmen said this had frightening implications for relations between these two groups.

They feared a Government ruling on Mayfair in favour of Indians could play into the hands of radicals out to embarrass the National Party's "toenadering" constitutional proposals, which provide for the inclusion of Indians and coloured people.

A white backlash in Mayfair would bring about this objective, the spokesmen predicted.

The Transvaal Indian Congress spelt out in no uncertain terms at the hearing its opposition to any Government intentions of declaring a portion of Mayfair exclusi-

vely for Indians.

Members said the Government's new strategy to give Indians "exclusive privileges under the diabolical Group Areas Act" while ignoring the aspirations of both blacks and whites was calculated to trigger racial friction.

They said the Group Areas Act would have to take full responsibility for any racial clashes in Mayfair.

They called for the Act's immediate scrapping as it was taking a dangerous course — with the help of the South African Indian Council, which was tacitly endorsing the Act by sanctioning an "Indian" area in Mayfair.

Two leading Pageview spokesmen, Mr Chandu Hari Soni and Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, who both submitted evidence at the hearing, also expressed concern at the "precarious developments" in Mayfair.

Both were opposed to exclusively Indian areas in the city. Mr Kharsany called for the establish-

ment of "open" areas where people of different races who wanted to live side by side could do so.

Mr Kharsany suggested that Mayfair and Pageview become the first such areas as an interesting experiment.

"It has already been working well in these two areas, where whites and Indians are living as friendly neighbours," he said.

"But any Government legislation to throw whites out of their homes is going to upset this peaceful status quo and will more than likely unleash a conservative white backlash against Indians," Mr Kharsany said.

Mr Soni suggested the Group Areas Act be amended to allow the status quo in Mayfair to continue.

This was the only way to avoid the possibility of racial clashes should Mayfair be given to Indians and whites be forced out. It would also protect Indians from losing thousands of rands on

homes bought with white nominees if the ruling went the other way.

"Let us be pragmatic. The Government is dogmatic about not scrapping the foundation of its apartheid policy, the Group Areas Act, so we are asking it to amend the Act for good reasons.

"If the Government refuses to do this, then we offer it a second practical alternative: make Pageview an open area for all races and swap the homes and properties in Pageview with those owned by the Indians and coloured people in Mayfair," said Mr Soni.

He and Mr Kharsany both warned that if the Government decided to move either the whites or the Indians out of Mayfair, a serious racial clash could follow which would do irreparable harm to race relations and further damage South Africa's image abroad.

And the Group Areas Act would be fully to blame for this, Mr Soni said.

NOTED BLACK EDUCATIONIST ADVOCATES REVAMPING BLACK UNIVERSITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 83 p 11

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text]

Fort Hare, Turfloop, Ngoye, Medunsa — now there is calm, but all four black campuses have had to contend with conflict between students and authorities this year.

At Medunsa there was a boycott of lectures last month after the suspension of two students. This came in the wake of tensions on the campus after a dispute between administration and students over a new constitution for a Students' Representative Council.

The two students have since been reinstated. All are back at lectures.

At Ngoye (University of Zululand) last month 700 students rampaged through the campus, burnt a police car and caused R50 000 damage, in a demonstration against the hanging of three African National Congress men.

The three hangings also instigated a lecture boycott on June 9 by Fort Hare students. The demonstration resulted in the arrest of 22 students who were subsequently charged with public violence.

Turfloop (the University of the North) has had most trouble this year — and has continually seen the most bitter confrontations over the years. When the university opened in late February there was a threatened lecture boycott by students when several of their

number were turned away because of lack of campus accommodation.

An anti-Republic Day demo at the university resulted in clashes between police and students but a worse situation developed after a June 16 commemorative service on campus. Students claim 200 of them were injured when police beat them up and fired teargas. Police say they were severely provoked.

Subsequently a decision was made at a students' meeting to boycott examinations and leave the campus, which the students did.

They returned to Turfloop last weekend and are now belatedly writing examinations.

The real root of the continual tensions that break out at these universities is the basis on which they were established and are run, said Professor Zeke Mphahlele, black educationist and author who taught at universities in Africa and America for 20 years before returning to South Africa about eight years ago.

Today he is professor in African literature at Wits University and heads the private Council for Black Education and Research.

"The black universities are institutions controlled by the Government which works on an ideology we all know," he

said in an interview. "These universities are run the way the country is run — based on white trusteeship.

"When somebody is appointed rector, he must be approved by the white authority and becomes an extension of the ideology along which the university is run, even if he does not subscribe to that ideology."

The black student then regards this structure as something set up to monitor his intellectual growth and in these circumstances he does not believe he is as free as his white counterpart, Professor Mphahlele added.

"This will always create a climate in which violence and conflict thrive.

"When students boycott lectures for one reason or another and the authorities take a hard line it always happens against a background which promotes conflict. In other words, black university authorities are political authorities."

Professor Mphahlele believes that certain steps could be taken — in the context of ethnic institutions — to change the situation.

Make university councils predominantly black with people who have education at heart as a first step, he said. Then increase the numbers of black lecturers and introduce "a considerable black presence" into university administrations.

But most important was for black educationists to be called on to revamp the curriculae at black universities.

"These universities need to express the culture of the people they serve," he said. "At present they do not represent us as black people. They express the Establishment and we have nothing to do with what goes into the curriculae."

A former rector of troubled Turfloop, Professor Johan Boshoff, believes separate black universities are a failure.

In a letter to "Woord en Daad", the Afrikaans Calvinist Movement magazine, he said black students rejected separate universities because they saw those institutions as proof of their rejection as people by whites.

CSO: 3400/1648

MIGRANT LABOR SYSTEM SEEN DESTROYING NUCLEAR FAMILY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 83 p 12M

[Article by Jean Hey]

[Text]

For most people in South Africa, daily family life — parents living with their children — is a dream.

According to the latest issue of "Work in Progress" — (No 27), a magazine which researches contemporary issues in Southern Africa, the migrant labour system is destroying the nuclear family:

- One-parent families are rife.
- Urban illegitimacy is estimated at 60 percent.
- Tens of thousands of married men live in hostels as "single" men.
- Marriage no longer attracts many black women.

The article "On the Family" includes contributions from Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan and a post-graduate student of development studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Miss Joanne Yawitch.

Miss Yawitch states that customary law — which demands that men take all the major decisions in the family — has caused extreme hardship in rural areas because most men are migrant workers away from home for 11 months of the year.

Rural doctors, she says, quote cases of children dying because their mothers are too scared to allow them to be admitted to hospital without permission from their husbands. More and more women are now choosing to stay single.

In urban areas marriage seems to be losing its popularity as well.

Wives complain they have to hand over most of their salaries to their men. Overcrowding, crime, poverty and increasing unemployment impose fur-

ther strains on the individual.

"It is often the family that bears the burden of oppression and frustration," says Miss Yawitch.

In her contribution, Mrs Duncan says there is no advantage in the state of matrimony for blacks. "It merely creates new anxieties.

"Men and women who will never be able to live together see no point in the marriage bond. They form casual relationships and the 60 percent illegitimacy rate in Soweto is one indication of this."

She also claims overcrowding has seriously distorted the pattern of family life in the black community.

"The Government's manipulation of the supply of housing has always been designed to control the presence of black people in urban areas. Between 1968 and 1978 an embargo on the building of family housing was enforced. During those years the waiting list in all areas grew to unmanageable proportions." There are now an estimated 39 000 qualified black families waiting for houses in Soweto alone, and a conservatively estimated national shortage of 140 000 family units in urban areas outside the bantustans.

"Houses designed for a nuclear family unit are now bursting at the seams with three or four generations vying with one another for space. Privacy rarely exists and the consequent distortions in family relationships lead to brother turning against brother in their attempts to obtain the tenancy of the family home on the death of the parents."

The housing shortage has led to children and old people being abandoned. Mrs Duncan concludes: "We have a national disaster on our hands."

VAAL REEFS EXPERIMENTAL USE OF TRACKLESS EQUIPMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 83 p 11

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

VAAL REEFS gold mine is using trackless mining equipment to develop a 2 200 m-long haulage which will evaluate the potential of the machinery.

The project, which will take about a year to complete, is part of the attempt by the gold-mining industry to mechanise operations where possible and so improve productivity.

The haulage consists of two parallel tunnels being developed south-west of No 8 shaft at a depth of 1 570 m to open up an area for future mining.

The equipment includes an Atlas Copco Buffalo H38 drill rig, two Wagner ST5H load-haul dumpers, an Atlas Copco H22 Boltec roof bolter and a Rocor Rand IB2T general service vehicle.

All are diesel-powered and have been modified to cope with underground conditions in gold mines which place severe size limitations on the equipment.

Operations are continuous, the machines switching from one tunnel to the other as the

drill-blast-load cycle requires.

Conventional development methods employ large numbers of hand-held drills operating from rails.

Roof bolting is essential for adequate roof support. Conventional roof bolting techniques use standard rock drills to drill the holes into which the roof bolts are then pushed.

The roof bolting machine to be used in the project is hydraulic and much faster than conventional techniques. They have long been used in coal mines.

A prime objective of the programme is to show total costs of the operation can be held to levels competitive with those of conventional development methods, says Mr George Lundstrom, of Technical Development Services (TDS), who is in charge of the operation.

"We hope to show we can make this method cost-competitive. It will cut labour requirements by 40% and increase productivity."

The development team consists of 18 crew members on each shift with one developer in charge. As much of the equipment is hydraulic

there are also a fitter and two helpers on each shift. An electrician is available on a part-time basis.

All the black operators have passed a one-month training course in hydraulics and the jobs are much sought after.

The workers need at least a Std 8 education. Mr Lundstrom says they are readily available from the mine work forces where their full potential was not being realised.

The mechanised operation can advance at a rate of 3,9 m a blast instead of 2 m using conventional development methods.

During the programme every aspect of the operation is monitored and recorded.

"At the end of it we will be able to assess whether this system is a viable alternative to conventional development and answer such questions as the costs of the operation and the amount of downtime experienced on the machinery," says Mr Lundstrom.

Several separate trackless mining and development projects have been, or are being, tried on other Anglo American Corporation mines including Western Deep Levels and President Brand.

PROBLEM OF CISKEI CATTLE CROSSING INTO SA EXAMINED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 28 Jun 83 p 5

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has been asked to deal with the problem of the hundreds of starving cattle from Ciskei which are crossing the South African border to graze on bordering farms.

The MP for the Albany district, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said yesterday that he had already approached the Minister on behalf of the Border farmers but so far had received no satisfactory answer.

According to farmers in the area, the raiding cattle, which are allegedly driven across the border because grazing on the Ciskei side has been exhausted, have created problems of grazing out land which has been kept unused as part of a rotational grazing scheme.

Also, farmers say that the invading animals are often tick-ridden and are infecting herds with a variety of tick-borne

diseases, among them red-water, heartwater and gall sickness.

Mr Moorcroft said it was his attitude that the farmers who find themselves in the position of border farmers as a consequence of the government's policy of creating independent states have every right to expect the protection of the state.

"The responsibility of providing this protection rests fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The problem is not of the farmers making and until a solution is reached, I will pursue the matter further," Mr Moorcroft said.

The Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture, Mr L. Fani, said meetings had been held with the South African Government, not specifically dealing with the problem of stock crossing the border but with matters of a general nature.

Mr Fani said the reason for cattle crossing the border was that the rivers, which acted as natural boundaries, were drying up.

"We have also had cattle from South Africa crossing into Ciskei," he said.

"Concerning the matter of ticks," Mr Fani said, "our instructions are that people dip regularly. We also have officials that go around and check.

"Other than this, I cannot comment further without going into the matter in some detail," he said.

Mr Moorcroft said a proposal to fence the border from the Fish River Mouth to Fort Brown had been rejected not only for the reason that the Fish River has been known to flood unpredictably but also it would deprive one or the other side of valuable riverside grazing. — DDR

BRIEFS

IRON SCALE SHORTAGE--You may have read that production of fuel from coal at Sasol is being threatened by water shortage if the drought continues. But the shortage of a much more obscure commodity, iron scale, is causing the company even greater headaches. This material is regarded in most countries as a useless by-product of the steel-making process, but Sasol buys it by the ton to make catalysts which are used in its synthol reactors. Local steel producers who used to dump their scale were delighted when Sasol first offered them money for it. But because of plant shutdowns due to sluggish steel sales, they now have precious little scale for sale. Catalysts are vital to Sasol and their production processes are kept secret. Components of them are made by a company called African Catalysts which is owned by Sasol, Sudchemie of Germany and United Catalysts of the US. Sasol is intensifying research into producing a scale substitute from iron ore. If this succeeds Sasol will have a better chance of selling its technology overseas as it will be able to offer a ready-made catalyst to customers which do not have access to iron scale. [Text] [Broomfontein FRONTLINE in English July 83 p 30]

ENGLISH LANGUAGE MEDIUM--The idea of English serving as a *lingua franca* in South Africa and helping to facilitate communication between different sectors of the community and to forge a new nation out of its diverse elements was mooted at the black unity conference at the weekend. "The liberation movement has to evolve and implement a democratic language policy, not for tomorrow but for today," Dr Neville Alexander said in a keynote address. Dr Alexander, a former Robben Island prisoner, mooted a two-tier language policy for the "liberation" movement. "All Azanians must have a sound home language or a second language. All Azanians must have a conversational knowledge of the other regionally important languages. "For example, in the Eastern Province, every person will know English. Afrikaans-speaking persons must have a conversational knowledge of Xhosa, and Xhosa-speaking persons will have a conversational knowledge of Afrikaans." In another paper, Mr John Samuels, director of the South African Council of Higher Education developed a similar theme when he spoke on the National English Language Project (NELP). "Politically, the project is essential because of the fact that only a *lingua franca* or linking language can in the long run guarantee the unity of the nation of South Africa," he said. "The nation-building aspect of this project is its most fundamental feature."

"Because of the National Party Government's sectarian insistence on treating English and Afrikaans as co-equal official languages, state resistance will be forthcoming. "However, since such a project is necessarily community-based and national...it will be impossible for any government to stop it. "This language movement will become simultaneously a cultural movement, since it is clear that different cultural elements will be, or can be, conveyed to all sections of population through the same language medium. "The NELP will also constitute a guarantee that South Africa will not be isolated from the rest of the world." Mr Samuels ended on a cautionary note warning that some English language programme could be inimical to the black cause. "There are a large number of English language programmes whose sole aim is to slot their students more effectively into the apartheid machinery." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 83 p 7]

SOWETO JOURNALIST DETAINED--In a predawn raid the Security Police this week detained Mr George Sello Seripe, a young Soweto journalist at his Central Western Jabavu home. The Police Directorate in Pretoria confirmed his detention. In a brief statement the police said Mr Seripe was being held in terms of Section 29 of Act 74--the Internal Security Act of 1982. Mr Seripe, a former pupil of Mapetla Tswana High School in Soweto, was whisked away from his home, 553 Central Western Jabavu, at dawn on Monday, according to his aging mother, Mrs Dora Seripe. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jul 83 p 3]

BLACKS OPPOSE ADMIN BOARD--Durban--Black residents of Chesterville township near Durban have followed the example of Lamontville residents in demanding that the township be administered by the Durban Corporation instead of the Port Natal Administration Board. Both townships have been the scene of continuing unrest since April this year. About 2 000 Chesterville residents met at the weekend and after lengthy discussions passed a resolution calling for the township to be administered by the Durban Corporation. Lamontville residents adopted a similar resolution last week. Mrs P. Simelane, a member of the Joint Rent Action committee at Chesterville, said residents voted in favour of the Durban Corporation because it had ample resources and was directly subsidised by the central Government. Both townships face rent increases later this year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 83 p 14]

FIRST BLACK POLICEWOMEN--Twenty Black policewomen started their training at the Hammanskraal Police Training College at the weekend. The women moved into their temporary dormitories, took the oath and met the Press on Friday. Brigadier Duveen Botha, commanding officer of the SA Women Police, said the women would receive the same training, salaries, promotions, opportunities and other benefits enjoyed by their counterparts in other racial groups. "The women will do uniform work policing and they will wear the same uniform as the other members of the police force," he said. They would not be issued with fire-arms because policewomen would not be required to do duty in dangerous spots or in the border areas. Brig Botha said police wanted to start off with more women but could not do so because the women's permanent dormitories were not completed. Thus the number had to be limited to 20. "We hope to train more women as soon as their dormitories

have been completed," he said. The recruits' training will include six courses--police science, investigation of crime, criminal procedure, criminal law, law of evidence and police administration. There will also be practical courses in first aid, self-defence and gymnastics. Basic training will last six months and, after successful completion, recruits will be posted to police stations throughout the country.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 83 p 9]

FORT HARE STUDENTS--King William's Town--An urgent application to reinstate about 1 500 expelled students at Fort Hare University was lodged by attorneys representing four of the students in the Ciskei Supreme Court yesterday. The students, Mr Hazy Sibanyoni, Mr Sandile Nongxina, Mr Loyiso Stamper and Mr Simpiwe Mgoduso, lodged an application declaring the student dismissal invalid. Their expulsion followed a mass student boycott on the campus last year. A spokesman for T.M. Mdlalala and Company said the initial application was issued on August 7 last year before the Ciskei Chief Justice, Mr D.S. de Wet. On September 23 last year, Mr Justice De Wet upheld the expulsion decision by the university rector, Prof J.A. Lamprecht. The spokesman said a notice of appeal was again lodged on October 6, but the Ciskei Supreme Court had no full bench to hear the appeal at the time. Describing the full bench delay as a "thorn in the flesh," a statement by the attorneys to the students' parents confirmed that "the Chief Justice of Ciskei is awaiting the appointment of the full bench...as soon as the appointment has been made, the registrar will set the matter down for hearing."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 83 p 11]

CCAWUSA LAUDS CHECKERS STRIKE VICTORY--The 10 000-strong Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Ccausa) regards the labour dispute by over 600 Checkers workers, who returned to work today after a 10-day strike a "major demonstration of workers unity." The union's general secretary, Mrs Emma Mashinini told the SOWETAN yesterday that the workers had made a "great impact" in conscientising other workers to "stand and fight for your rights." About 700 striking Checkers workers have returned to work after a settlement was reached following nearly two weeks of a labour dispute. Johannesburg's management of Checkers has agreed to transfer the assistant manager of their Killarney store to another post where he would have "minimal contact with workers," according to Mrs Mashinini. She said about 70 workers had protested against the manager's ill-treatment of staff and also accused him of a "racist attitude" towards workers. Other workers' grievances, such as a R80 wage increase and the reinstatement of a dismissal of a colleague will be discussed at a later stage. However, she said, workers' demands that they be paid while out on strike has been turned down. The workers have been given an assurance that they would not be victimised on return. Mrs Mashinini also said that about 10 workers at Jet Store in Sasolburg who went out on a three-day strike returned to work yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jul 83 p 2]

ANTICOUNCIL CAMPAIGN GROWS--The campaign for the boycott of community council elections scheduled for September is going to be intensified and nationalised. A formidable alliance of political, worker and community organisations, spear-headed by the anti-Community Council Committee, is working on plans to highlight the campaign. A spokesman for the committee, Mr Isaac Mogase, said

the campaign was going to be intensified through a series of meetings to be held throughout the country. "It is important that people must know that community councils are useless, dummy institutions," Mr Mogase said. Some of the organisations that are going to participate in the campaign are the Soweto Civic Association, General and Allied Workers' Union, Federation of South African Women and the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo). A significant aspect of the campaign is that it will mobilise for the boycott of the elections even if community councils are given town council status. "We cannot accept participation at local level without meaningful participation in the central structure of the country," he said. The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana said he was confident the campaign would succeed. Speculation is rife that faced with such a massive campaign, the Government is likely to postpone the elections indefinitely. The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said his organisation would co-operate with the committee. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jul 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/1650

DETAILS ON LUPOHLO-EZULWINI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Patrick Bulger]

[Text]

MBABANE — Swaziland's Ezulwini Valley — also known as the Valley of Heaven — was as entrancing to turn-of-the-century author Rider Haggard as it is to visitors today.

Soon the steep incline which forms part of the panorama is set to make a more direct contribution to the kingdom when the Lupohlo-Ezulwini hydro-electric scheme comes on line.

The R50 million project is nearing completion and, although the Lusushwana River which will feed it is at its lowest level in years, the planners are confident there will be no delays.

At its peak it will deliver 20 Mw — a little less than a third of Swaziland's requirements.

"We have 200 m left to dig in the low pressure tunnel and we are still busy with the steel liners in the high pressure tunnel. But we should be producing electricity by early next year," said the general manager of the Swaziland Electricity Board, Mr Ken Thomson.

The scheme, which will reduce Swaziland's reliance on South Africa's Escom power by 15 percent, is the country's second hydro-electric project. The first, at Edwaleni, also has a 20 Mw capacity.

The Lupohlo-Ezulwini project consists of three major sections.

The first entails damming the Lusushwana River behind the Lupohlo mountain which forms one side of the valley.

Construction workers have had to pile 800 000 cubic metres of rock to build a 45 m-high dam wall which will eventually hold back a column of water 4½ km long and 1 km wide.

"In a year of normal rainfall it should fill in 13 weeks," Mr Thomson said.

The second section consists of a water outlet at the bottom of the dam, a tunnel downhill through the mountain connected to a high pressure tunnel on the other side through which water will be accelerated towards the turbines.

Two 10 Mw generators, transformers and switchgear equipment complete the scheme.

Contracts to build the scheme were awarded in October 1981 after loans had been secured from the World Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the European Development Bank, West Germany's Kreditanstalt FWR Wiederaufbau, the African Development Bank, the Swaziland National Provident Fund and the Swaziland Government.

In an average year Swaziland gets 65 percent of the 70 Mw it needs from South Africa, but this year's drought has increased its reliance by 10 percent.

The new project should cut this dependence to 50 percent.

"It will make a hiccup in the pattern of dependence on South Africa," Mr Thomson said, adding that Swaziland's

power needs were growing by 10 percent annually.

The kingdom's advanced agricultural system uses 30 percent of available power, domestic users 15 percent and commercial users 10 percent. Factories and mines use the remainder.

Mr Thomson says reducing dependence on South Africa is not a priority.

"Obviously Swaziland would not like to be completely dependent on South Africa but we are a small consumer and economics come into it — South Africa produces power more cheaply than we can," he said.

Although there were no immediate plans further to increase Swaziland's power generating capacity, the possibility of using coal was being investigated, Mr Thomson said. This may only become a reality towards the end of the decade.

CSO: 3400/1647

SWAZIS BENEFIT FROM HARD TIMES IN EUROPE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 83 p 14M

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

The ill wind of Europe's recession has blown some good into an unlikely corner of the world — a remote area of north-eastern Swaziland, where the country's first brickworks will soon be taking shape.

The company hired by the Swazi Government to design, build and commission the R9 million brickworks is London Brick Engineering, which hopes to provide similar services in a number of countries, including the homelands, Lesotho and Botswana.

Managing director Mr Derek Lawrence, who has been negotiating the deal for the past year and a half, stresses that LBE is not moving into Africa to compete with local brick manufacturers.

"We are trying to sell our machinery and knowhow. That's really what we're after."

His firm will take a minority shareholding — less than 20 percent — in the venture and will leave the marketing to South African brick giants Tongaat Corogroup.

1 Toncoro managing director

Mr Cedric Savage says there should be no problem in placing the Swazi brickworks' products in South Africa — the one-million smooth-faced bricks a week the works will produce will add up to slightly more than one percent of local production.

Since the weight and bulk of bricks makes them costly to transport, most will go to Northern Natal and the Eastern Transvaal.

Thanks to Toncoro's close links with its counterparts in Europe, Mr Savage has known about the LBE plans to move into Swaziland since they were first mooted — as he has also known about the plans of other recession-hit European firms to sell their expertise in Southern Africa.

"It's strange," he says. "We're a brick manufacturer with something like 46 plants. If anyone is equipped to help an African country get a brickworks going it's us."

"But because foreign aid is often linked to the provision of technical services we don't get asked, even though we're right on the doorstep."

The Swaziland brickworks is expected to take a year to complete, which means it should be in production halfway through next year.

LBE, which is a sister company of Europe's largest brick manufacturer, London Brick Products, will supply a British managing director.

Mr Savage is confident the South African market will be able to take all the bricks the works can produce, even though the present strong demand for bricks for homes is likely to collapse soon.

"The residential demand is probably stronger now than ever," he says, "but this is changing."

"The market has been out of phase with the rest of the economy. It's been tremendously buoyant while the rest of the economy has been shrinking."

"We believe the buoyancy will continue for another four months and will then be reduced because of constriction of funds."

"We expect demand to fall in four or five months and then pick up again with the rest of the economy."

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN TO SWAZIS--Mbabane--The French Government is to provide a loan of R3 million for the development and upgrading of Swaziland's airport at Matsapha, to be improved to semi-international standards. The agreement was signed when a five-man Swazi delegation visited France. The total cost of the planned expansion for the airport is more than R20 million.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 25]

SYRA FIGHTS UNEMPLOYMENT--The Swaziland Youth Relief Association (SYRA) has stepped up its fight against unemployment. The association is planning a number of fund-raising campaigns in various parts of the country to achieve its goals. "Swaziland has a major problem of out-of-school youths without any job opportunities," said SYRA Secretary, Mrs Della Nsibandze. These youths, she said, had no hope for the future, Mrs Nsibandze said. She invited national organisations and individuals to join hands with her association in fighting youth unemployment in the country. "Our best bet for success in this project is to have more people donating or joining the association," Mrs Nsibandze said. "The proceeds from the fund-raising campaigns will be used on skills development and job-orientation programmes for these young people." She said the association has so far been able to organise tutorship for Form III failures to retake examinations. These examinations would be held at the Mbabane Church Youth Centre, Mrs Nsibandze said. She appealed to Form V failures to come forward and help educate their brothers and sisters who had not been able to obtain passes in Form III. "Some of these Form V failures got good passes in certain subjects. They could help us with the Form III failures in those subjects." This was a case of the students teaching each other for the benefit of the nation, she said. The first fund-raising will be held in Manzini tomorrow. Mrs Nsibandze said there would be a street collection and a jumble sale. The association hoped to raise at least E7000 to set some of their plans in motion. She said donations should be addressed to The Secretary, Swaziland Relief Association, P.O. Box A125, Mbabane. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 6 Jul 83 p 3]

MAIZE GIFT FROM TAIWAN--The Republic of China has donated about 988 tons of white maize in Swaziland. The first consignment of 120 tons arrived through the Ngwenya Border Post yesterday. The food was transported to the Ngwempisi Rural Development Area depot. It will take about 10 days to complete the deliveries of the maize from South Africa, the sources said. The Republic

of China bargained very hard with South Africa to get the maize," the sources said. "As you will be aware, it is rather difficult to get maize on the South African market these days because of drought. They themselves have to import some of their maize." The value of the maize consignment is being estimated at E1.3m. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 6 Jul 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1647

PLANS FOR CREATION OF AUTO INDUSTRY 'IN SERIOUS TROUBLE'

London AFRICA NOW in English No 27 Jul 83 p 81

[Text]

In the mid-70s, when Tanzania's exports were flourishing and industrial growth was notably brisk, the time looked ripe for the Dar es Salaam government to plan a domestic motor industry. They envisaged producing passenger cars, light commercial and four-wheel drive vehicles, motor cycles, buses and even heavy lorries. The idea was to create several sectors all fed from local component manufacturers on the same new industrial estate.

But in today's economic reality the plan has been postponed until Tanzania is in a position to do something beyond short-term economic measures. At present, it is unable even to import the spares and raw materials which the industry badly needs. Even Tanzania's heavy truck producer, the only part of the plan so far put into effect, is running at less than a third of capacity with little prospect of immediate improvements.

The future of Leyland Albion (Tanzania), the country's only other heavy vehicle assembler, hangs in the balance. Components makers are few.

Tanzania Automobiles Manufacturing Company (TAMCO) is the state-designated heavy vehicle builder. It assembles about 350 Scania trucks and a few buses a year on a new industrial estate, about 30kms outside Dar es Salaam. Saab-Scania, the Swedish manufacturer, holds a 10% equity stake and is responsible for providing the expertise. The arrangement saves Tanzania precious foreign exchange. It is estimated that about shs1.52m is saved every year through the project. Tanzania has to pay about 12% less to buy kits of parts than if it imported complete Scania's.

Leyland Albion, like TAMCO, builds its vehicles from kits. It produces 240 buses and trucks every year and also handles Leyland spares and servicing at its base in Dar es Salaam. The company is wholly owned by a British firm, BL Holdings. But

this Tanzanian company has also become victim of the country's shortage of foreign exchange.

Leyland Albion may be forced to stop assembly of new trucks and buses by the end of 1983. It needs hard cash to buy parts kits abroad. Added to this is another headache — the continued shortage of Leyland spares in Tanzania. This leaves many Leyland truck and bus owners in a dilemma whether to drive unroadworthy vehicles. During the whole of last year, Leyland Albion received no allocation of foreign exchange.

By about June, whatever is available by way of spare parts will have dried up. Leyland buses, which provide most of Tanzania's passenger transport, will come to a grinding halt. At present, one can already see the strain imposed on these services. Seven out of 10 bus journeys end up in breakdown far out in the dense Tanzanian jungle.

TAMCO has the benefit of coming under the umbrella of a parastatal. But it too is beginning to feel problems. Originally set up to produce 1,200 units a year, TAMCO has run at just about 30% capacity.

TAMCO has had a stroke of luck by the eleventh-hour arrival of its quota of foreign exchange approved by the Central Bank of Tanzania. This augurs well for the parastatal because it can order parts kits from Sweden in advance, which will save the firm from an unexpected gap in the production of vehicles. However, this may only be a temporary cure, for TAMCO's allocation of foreign exchange is believed to be smaller than expected. Already lower production levels are predicted unless the firm gets additional foreign exchange.

The malaise is countrywide — factory closures are now a common occurrence. President Julius Nyerere's address to the annual meeting of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi ruling party, many observers

believe, will escalate the problem. Nyerere stressed that foreign exchange for industries would be distributed among fewer factories, with priority to export-orientated manufacturers, so that they could operate nearer capacity.

Last November the Arusha-based General Tyre plant was closed for the second time in a year. This has certainly hit TAMCO.

Nyerere declared that no new cars will be imported: "We shall concentrate any foreign exchange we have for transportation on the purchase of spare parts, with priority given to lorries, bicycles and motorcycles — in that order."

There is a hope for Leyland Albion because its role in spares and servicing is assured. But until recently, what has concerned Tanzania is the uncertain outcome of a renewed application to Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) for underwriting £5m

worth of vehicle kits from British Leyland's plant in England. The ECGD rejected Tanzania's first application because of the country's dismal outlook. Now terms of business are restricted to strictly confirmed irrevocable letters of credit.

Apart from that Leyland Albion's one hope is seeking aid from world bodies like the United Nations, World Bank or the EEC. The EEC has already given Tanzania \$15m to rehabilitate 600 stranded vehicles and to complete bodies on 700 more.

Leyland Albion is worried that with its foreign exchange problems, the Dar es Salaam government may be tempted to accept aid packages from anywhere, including Japan. Japanese motor companies are already negotiating with Tanzania, particularly in the four-wheel-drive sector, and sources in Dar es Salaam say that Tokyo could back its efforts with irresistible soft loans •

CSO: 3400/1640

SANKARA POWER STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Jun 83 pp 1490-1492

[Text]

The struggle for power between younger officers, led by Captain Thomas Sankara, and the "old style army men", personified by Colonel Gabriel Yorian Somé, an officer of the former colonial army, continues. Our correspondent in Ouagadougou recounts the latest blows struck in this *bataille de tendances* and explains their political significance.

CAPTAIN Thomas Sankara and Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani have been released from detention for the second time in two weeks in an attempt by President Ouedraogo to diffuse a potentially serious revolt by pro-Sankara commandos based in Pô, near the Ghana border. On release, Sankara travelled immediately to the commando garrison and returned to the capital with 20 of the "rebels" for negotiations. The party included Captain Blaise Compaoré, Pô's senior officer.

The rebels made three demands of President Ouedraogo; the pensioning-off of Colonel Somé; the formation of a new army structure with places for all the original dissenters; and the complete and unconditional release of Sankara and his allies. The last two demands have been met, but the future of Colonel Somé remains unclear.

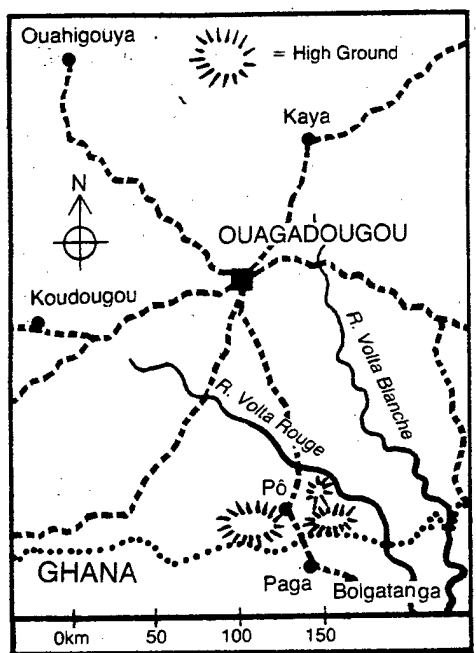
It is clear, however, that if Sankara has won this battle, he has yet to win the war. Ouagadougou remains tense, and on Saturday June 18 the main arms depot in the capital was blown up, causing considerable damage and injuries. A veil of official secrecy has been thrown over these events. The events preceeding the explosion, however, can now be detailed, and their political significance confirmed.

At the time of Captain Sankara's first arrest on May 17, the commando unit in Pô, beside the Ghanaian border, immediately went on the alert and took complete control of the town, including the

sections of the armed forces.

Following his release from prison at the end of May, Captain Sankara went down to Pô on Sunday June 5 to negotiate with the commandos. He was accompanied on his journey south by a senior officer. Two days after this visit, Sankara was put under house arrest via an order signed by President Ouedraogo. His arrest was guarded by an army detachment sent down for the purpose from Ouahigouya in the north-west of the country. On June 10, Sankara was again placed under full arrest and transferred to the Regiment Inter-Armes police and customs posts, and cut telephone communications with the rest of the country. The military siege of the town was downgraded two weeks later on May 30, but the garrison remained in open political revolt.

The garrison's commanding officer, Captain Blaise Compaoré, asked for the rehabilitation of former office holders of the CSP; for concrete propositions to restore confidence in the army; for guarantees of their own safety and for a safeguard of the "interests of the Voltaic people". There are just 100 men in the Pô unit, but they are considered amongst the best trained in the army; they know the Pô area so thoroughly that they were confident they could resist an attack from any other



(RIA) camp on the outskirts of Ouagadougou. No reasons were given for the re-arrest.

News of the re-arrest began to spread through Ouagadougou over the weekend of June 11-12, initially meeting disbelief because of the general satisfaction which had greeted his release and the tensions re-arrest were likely to cause. This worry was heightened when the Ministry of Defence put out periodic announcements on the radio over the weekend warning people not to join "false armies". There was only one Voltaic army, the radio said.

After that weekend, travellers from Pô to the capital reported that Compaoré's commandos were stopping all travellers entering or leaving the border town, searching their cars and studying their papers. Only those with written authorisation from a senior commando officer at the Pô camp were allowed through. The commandos were heavily armed but the atmosphere was not tense, and police and customs officers were being allowed to carry out their normal duties from their posts. The commandos clearly had no intention of dramatically "marching on Ouagadougou" to free Sankara. But they remained in open political confrontation with the President.

The land around Pô has good cover and is hilly: with the rainy season approaching, Compaoré knew he would be able to resist any attack except one reinforced with air support. Such a heavy-handed approach was not favoured by the universal conciliator President Ouedraogo. The same could not be said of the surprising re-arrest of Captain Sankara, which was taken by many as one more sign of the increasing role then being played by the ever-present Colonel Gabriel Yorian Somé.

Appointed on May 25 as General Secretary of National Defence (with ministerial rank), Somé appeared to be closer to real power than he had ever been before, despite the high offices he had consistently held since 1966.

Neither Captain Sankara nor the commandos at Pô wanted to see Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo fall from power. One reason for this was the very real fear that the hardline Colonel Somé would seize power in any resultant confusion. Colonel Marcel Tamini, who replaced Somé as Army Chief on May 25, went down to Pô to negotiate at the start of June; those who did not want to see open conflict were hoping that Colonel Somé did not take charge of the negotiations.

Colonel Somé is an old-style army man with no love of the ideas presented by Captain Sankara during his months as Prime Minister. He would undoubtedly have taken issue with Sankara's view that the people knew more than the politicians, as he would with Sankara's statement in late March, that "the enemies of the people... are those politicians who are convinced that only they can save Upper Volta. But we in the CSP are convinced that seven million Voltaics are seven million politicians capable of leading this country".

Addressing himself to his Government, Sankara had insisted that "the Voltaic people are not only capable of knowing, deciding and understanding what is best suited to their own interests, but they are capable of building with their hands. To help then achieve this, the Government must have confidence in them . . . We must not be afraid of the masses and barricade ourselves into our air-conditioned offices to think loftily in their place . . . We must help the people to organise themselves freely, because it is through organising democratically and freely that they can express themselves better, that they can make use of their experience and wisdom".

The Government's primary role was, according to Sankara, to listen to the people: this was why Sankara established a weekly radio programme "En Direct avec le CSP" ("Direct Line to the CSP"), and an army newspaper "l'Armée du Peuple" ("The People's Army"). Via both mediums, people were encouraged to participate. This was why Sankara was so enthusiastic about the visits carried out around the country by members of the CSP and why he organised mass rallies at which people could put their questions or views to ministers and to the CSP.

For Captain Sankara, there is no point in looking at economic measures until a fundamental political restructuring has taken place. People are still waiting to see whether the "innovations" will be enacted or, yet again, postponed.

CSO: 3400/1625

ZAMBIAN-TANZANIAN BANKS STREAMLINE TAZARA FUND REMITTANCES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 83 p 5

[Text]

THE Bank of Zambia and the Central Bank of Tanzania have streamlined trade procedures and the remittance of Tazara money in both countries.

Announcing this in Lusaka yesterday governor of the National Bank of Tanzania Mr Charles Nyirabu said there should now be no problems in externalising Tazara money from both countries.

Governors of the two central banks had been holding discussions in Lusaka for the past three days to examine how existing monetary arrangements between them were working.

The Tazara case was specifically examined after complaints made by the last Tazara council of ministers meeting in Lusaka over delays in remitting money in either direction.

Mr Nyirabu said it was necessary to meet in view of a recent cooperation agreement signed between the governments of Tanzania and Zambia.

And Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani said existing trade arrangements between the two countries had been streamlined after the meeting.

The arrangements involve trade in which foreign exchange would not be used.

Mr Kuwani said the arrangement had been in force for

sometime now and the meeting only looked at how efficiently it was operating and made changes where necessary.

Under the arrangement goods bought by a Tanzanian importer from Zambia were being paid for in Tanzanian currency to the central bank in Dar es Salaam which in turn credited the Bank of Zambia account there.

The Bank of Zambia for its part will pay the exporter in Zambian currency for his goods.

Mr Kuwani said the major problem was that commercial banks did not understand the arrangement.

Specific instructions had now been given to commercial banks who would then instruct their customers as they were the ones who directly dealt with importers and exporters.

Mr Kuwani and Mr Nyirabu said they did not foresee any problems.

The objective had been to avoid the use of foreign exchange in transactions between the two countries as this was in short supply.

Mr Nyirabu suggested in future the two countries should look at the establishment of border trade between them.

ZAIRE-ZAMBIA OFFICIALS HOLD BORDER TALKS AT DISTRICT LEVEL

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text]

A NEW initiative to solve Zaire-Zambia border problems has been launched in North-Western Province.

For the first time officials from the two countries are holding talks at district level.

District level joint border committees have been formed for Mwinilunga-Kolwezi and Solwezi-Kipushi areas.

In Mwinilunga, district executive secretary Mr Bernard Lihonde confirmed during the week that the first round of talks took place in Kolwezi from March 5 to 9 when Zambian officials accompanied by security advisors travelled to the Zairean town.

He described the four-day talks as fruitful and further discussions were to have been held in Mwinilunga from June 13 to 17 but were rescheduled to a later date at the request of the Zaireans.

In Solwezi, Zambian officials confirmed that talks with their Kipushi counterparts were held last month.

The district level consultations are a new strategy employed to help end the persistent border problems between the two countries.

Although the border with the province is not as volatile as the Copperbelt-Zaire frontier, authorities in the area said problems were being experienced.

Acting Mwinilunga governor Mr Johan Chikotola said some people in Zaire "are not cooperating very much." "There was an increasing traffic of Zaireans crossing the border into Zambia.

In Solwezi provincial political secretary Mr Dusken Kakompe confirmed the illegal influx affected many areas of the frontier.

MUNDIA PRAISES NIGERIA'S ROLE IN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday praised Nigeria for the role she has played in the political and economic development of Africa.

Speaking when a five-man parliamentary delegation from Lagos called on him at his office Mr Mundia said it was in this light that Zambia wished Nigeria every success in her development efforts because her success was Africa's.

The Prime Minister told the delegation led by Chief Tom Egbwoku, who is Africa regional representative of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association that Nigeria's commitment to the development of Africa was manifested in the setting up of the Nigeria Trust Fund under the aegis of the African Development Bank whose money had greatly assisted development programmes among a number of African states.

Nigeria was a member of the Frontline States in spite of its geographic position in West Africa. These and the material assistance that Lagos had rendered to liberation move-

ments in Africa made Nigeria "a very valuable partner in Africa's development."

Chief Egbwoku said Nigeria had great love and respect for Zambia, its people and Government who through one of the world's most respected leaders President Kaunda had contributed to the liberation struggle in Africa.

The chief warned that the next few years would be decisive for Africa because they could well mean the split of the continent or unity.

He applauded Dr Kaunda's efforts and those of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria in saving the Organisation of African Unity from collapse at the 19th summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The delegation which is on a solidarity visit to Southern African countries has so far visited Zimbabwe and Botswana and will go to Nairobi from Zambia.

During its stay in Zambia the team is expected to meet Zambian parliamentarians and hold bilateral talks on issues affecting the region.

CSO: 3400/1564

KAMAGA: CANU OPERATING ILLEGALLY IN NATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jul 83 p 3

[Text]

THE secessionist Caprivi African National Union (CANU) is operating in Zambia illegally Central Committee Member Mr Reuben Kamanga said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Kamanga said CANU which broke away from SWAPO was not recognised by the Government and was unregistered under the Societies Act.

Commenting on leadership quarrels within the organisation, Mr Kamanga said the State was not aware of CANU's existence and this group had not even bothered to seek recognition.

He reminded CANU members that they were operating against the law and "there is nothing to stop the law from taking its course."

The Government expected Namibians who broke away from SWAPO to be refugees and register as such with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

"Zambia only recognises liberation movements backed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). There is no chance of the OAU recognising CANU," Mr Kamanga said.

He accused the Press for keeping the illegal organisation in the limelight by frequently publishing stories on the leadership wrangles.

Yesterday it was announced that two CANU officials Mr Sischo Chibeya and Mr Lemmy Matengu had been sacked for claiming that acting president Mr Misheck Muyongo had been expelled from the organisation. — Zana.

CSO: 3400/1651

SECURITY FORCES SMASH ORGANIZED INTERNATIONAL SPY RING

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Zambia security forces have smashed a highly organised international spy ring in which foreign agents were detailed to have a series of talks with top Party and Government leaders.

A key figure in the network was deported to Zaire last week after security officers interrogated him for two months in detention during which he is said to have confessed the clandestine activities.

Commissioner of police, Mr Henry Mtonga has confirmed that Ernest Kumba had been held and deported last week but gave no further details.

Kumba had produced an "official" document from the anti-Mobutu movement, the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo which Zambia does not recognise dated May 10, 1983 in which he is allegedly authorised to organise people in Zambia to overthrow the Zairean government.

Alleged to have been signed by Ambroise Kalabela, first secretary of the movement's Europe wing and a member of the central committee, the document says Kumba was to replace a top leader in the organisation for suspected collaboration with the Kinshasa government in the abortive 1978 Kolwezi attack.

On the strength of his new appointment, he drew up a programme of action and offered to give Zambian authorities "intelligence reports" on how some Zaireans were being deployed in several parts of the country to undermine Zambian security.

Investigations showed that Kumba was to ask the Zambian Government for transit bases for a large contingent of anti-Mobutu insurgents which he alleged were based in Mozambique.

He was also to contact the Tanzanian government for possible use of bases which accommodated Frelimo guerrillas during the liberation war against Portugal.

He claimed that the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo had 400 soldiers inside Zaire and had camped 100 km from the town of Matadi.

CSO: 3400/1651

ARMY GENERAL URGES SOLDIERS TO GIVE KAUNDA MASSIVE 'YES' VOTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PEOPLE who feel there is no peace and security under the present leadership are political malcontents who have no room in Zambia, second brigade commander, Brigadier-General Ben Bulaya, charged in Kabwe yesterday.

Speaking before permanent secretary for Defence Mr Phenias Musukwa closed the skill-at-arms inter-unit military shooting competition near Kohima Barracks, Gen Bulaya urged every soldier to give President Kaunda a massive 'Yes' vote during this year's presidential and parliamentary elections.

He said the army knew that Zambia was a one-party democracy and UNIP was the sole custodian of people's aspirations.

"While we hope and pray for peace, we must preserve our defences. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say a strong army is our best guarantee of peace.

"Those who think that they have not enjoyed peace and security under President Kaunda are political malcontents and have no place in peaceful Zambia."

He said the competition, which was won by the third

battalion Zambia regiment and transport section, both of Chidwin Barracks, was aimed at enabling the officers to acquire proficiency in the handling of weapons "against our internal and external enemies".

Gen Bulaya said 1983 was a special year for Zambians who would soon be required to exercise their democratic rights enshrined in the Constitution by voting in the elections.

While the primary duty of the army was to defend the nation from external enemies, it was their duty to ensure that the voting rights of Zambians were preserved.

"The army is therefore geared to give President Kaunda a massive 'Yes' vote for giving us peace and stability since Independence," he said.

Mr Musukwa appealed to all army ranks not to despair because of apparent failure by

the ministry headquarters to satisfy them financially and materially. This, he said, was dictated by the present economic difficulties.

But the Party and its Government was aware that it was necessary for the entire defence force to be adequately equipped and prepared at all times.

"This is, in fact, the firm resolve of the Party and its Government because Zambia can only make strides in her development effort if the country is assured of peace and security."

The Party and its Government would not shirk from its responsibility and would continue to provide funds for this purpose.

On elections, he appealed to all army staff to give Dr Kaunda an overwhelming 'Yes' vote "so that we can continue benefiting from his wise leadership".

CSO: 3400/1564

OFFICIAL GIVES DATA ON TRADE, AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 83 p 2

[Excerpt]

BRITAIN's share of the Zambian market was 24.6 per cent in 1982 and British goods worth K122.4 million were exported to Zambia.

Mr Ted Cole, first secretary (commercial) at the British high commission in Lusaka, the man largely responsible for the prize winning exhibit of Britain at the just ended Zambia International Trade Fair, said in Ndola yesterday Zambia was 72nd in the league table of Britain's export market.

The British stand won the Zambia International Trade Fair trophy for the most original concept in exhibit and second prize in the category of international exhibits.

Mr Cole said Britain's leading trading partners in 1982 were the US to which goods worth K14.10 billion were exported. West Germany, K10.8 billion. The Netherlands, K9.2 billion and France, K8.8 billion.

British trade with Zambia's neighbours amounted to K207.8 million, exported to Kenya, K190 million to Zimbabwe and K142.8 million to Tanzania.

The main products Zambia imports from Britain are machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, textiles and scientific instruments.

Mr Cole recalled that Britain was giving Zambia around K32 million in aid this year. He said latest developments on a proposed soft loan were that discussions took place in Lusaka this week and a draft agreement was drawn up under which finances would be channelled to a number of firms, but he would not elaborate.

PARTICLE BOARD PLANT SCHEDULED FOR PRODUCTION IN DECEMBER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

A NEW project is taking shape in Ndola's Skyways industrial area. It is a K5 million particle-board (chipboard) factory, to be built by Wood Processing Industries of Ndola.

The man behind the project, Ndola businessman Mr Raman Patel, said yesterday particle-board was widely used to make furniture and in the building industry.

The machinery has been shipped from Sweden and is expected in Ndola by the end of July.

The project will use local raw materials in the form of tree tops, forest thinnings and sawmill residue. "We shall buy these materials from Industrial Plantations," said Mr Patel.

The factory is scheduled to be ready for production in December. Mr Patel expects his project to generate "considerable" employment opportunities and the resulting import substitution will save foreign exchange.

Particlewood, which is reconstituted lightweight timber, was until now imported from abroad. Last December Ndola Urban district council approved plans worth K720,000 for a factory, warehouse and offices for Wood Processing Industries.

CSO: 3400/1564

GDR DELEGATION LEADER PRAISES KAUNDA LEADERSHIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jun 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has a great future under the leadership of President Kaunda, leader of a visiting four-man German Democratic Republic (GDR) delegation Mr Heinz Geggel said in Livingstone.

Mr Geggel said Zambia's development programmes would succeed and the prevailing peace would be maintained under UNIP.

"Dr Kaunda and UNIP play a big role in ensuring stability and social development and GDR appreciates these efforts," he said at a luncheon in honour of his delegation on Monday given by Livingstone district council.

GDR shared same aims with Zambia which called for peace for all mankind.

"When we go back we will tell the people at home what we have already seen in your wonderful country. You have beautiful scenes which you must protect."

Livingstone governor Mr Mukazo Vunda said the Party and its Government aimed at developing contacts between different nations at grass-root levels to know what went on on the international scene.

Zambia cherished the existing friendship between the two countries. Mr Vunda hoped this would be strengthened.

The GDR delegation has already been to Victoria Falls, zoological park and the museum.

On nuclear war, Mr Geggel said no efforts should be spared to prevent an atomic war because nobody would win.

"Instead the billions Kwacha being invested in weapons of war should be pumped into social and economic projects to improve the welfare of mankind."

Mr Gaggel said this when he paid a courtesy call on Member of the Central Committee for Southern Province Mr Mungoni Liso.

He attacked the Reagan administration for wishful thinking that it would win a nuclear war. "In this war nobody wins and that is why it should be prevented at all costs for the sake of mankind."

He commended Zambia's peace efforts in Southern Africa and wished her success in all development programmes. He said Zambia and GDR faced the same problem, that of ensuring peace for both peoples. "There is therefore need for more contacts."

Mr Liso said the friendship between the two countries continued to grow from strength to strength.

MOST ZAMBIANS REPORTEDLY CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY PLOTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

MOSTZambians cannot afford to buy plots of land in the country because the economic set up and the lending policy does not favour them, a spokesman for the Department of Lands, said yesterday.

He said while the fees payable to the state for any leasehold were about K250, mostZambians could not afford K30,000 which was being demanded by most district councils as service costs.

The spokesman said this in a statement in reaction to allegations levelled against his department by Lusaka Urban governor, Mr Simon Mwewa, last week.

Mr Mwewa charged that particular racial groups were being allocated with plots in same areas in some parts of the city and warned that this was dangerous as it would spark a "racial war".

But the spokesman refuted this and said it was not his department which was at fault but the economic set up and the lending policy currently prevailing in the country which favoured "only those with a lot of money."

"That is why there is only one racial group at Lumumba Road for instance. The average charges range from K5,000 to K10,000 and this money must be paid to the council before titles are issued," he said.

He added that ordinaryZambians found it very difficult to pay these large sums of money while the others who have the money easily afford to do so.

"The result is that mostZambians who may have been allocated with plots in the area fail to pay the service charges and their offers are withdrawn by the council and the plots are re-allocated," he pointed out.

CSO: 3400/1564

WORLD BANK EXPERTS, MINISTRY OFFICIALS ISSUE CASH CROP SURVEY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

A TEAM of agricultural experts from the World Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development has called for the adoption by Zambia of an aggressive policy on the use of crops.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Namukolo Mukutu said in Lusaka yesterday that this suggestion is contained in a report compiled following a joint survey on cash crops by officials from the bank and his ministry early this year.

The officials felt that more agricultural produce should be supplied to local industries where they could be processed into finished products for local and international consumption, Mr Mukutu said.

The one month crop survey which was conducted in March was in response to the government's call to develop exportable crops.

Preliminary findings of the survey however, indicate that

Zambia can best utilise the raw materials derived from crops by feeding the local industry.

Mr Mukutu explained that the team's proposal was vital especially now that Zambia is fighting to conserve foreign exchange being spent by some companies using foreign raw materials which could be supplied locally.

"This policy could facilitate the substitution of imported raw materials in industry and create more employment opportunities in the country," he said.

Mr Mukutu pointed out that other details of the team's findings will be known in August when the World Bank is expected to submit the report to the ministry.

Among the crops and other products the survey team looked at included maize, sunflower, cotton, beef, milk, groundnuts, coffee, and tea, the permanent secretary said.

CSO: 3400/1564

SHRINKING EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES OF CONCERN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

SHRINKING employment prospects for graduates in higher institutions of learning is a major source of worry in Zambia, director of the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training Mr Richard Lubasi said in Livingstone yesterday.

He warned that education was a "very expensive undertaking" which should not be run on a "shoestring budget".

Officially opening a four-day principals' conference at Livingstone Trades Training Institute, Mr Lubasi said the running of education was either properly done or not done at all.

Time had come to re-examine priorities in the training of students to produce the types of graduates which were in great demand in present day Zambia.

"Time has come for us all to put our heads together to get our priorities right. We should know what types of graduates are in demand today and which areas are saturated."

He feared that if that was not done, the University of Zambia, colleges and all

training institutes would continue to train for unemployment in some areas while there were some jobs crying for trained manpower in other sectors.

"We may face a situation where we have to recruit more and more expatriates while less and less of our own graduates are being employed. This is double loss for the country.

"In this connection we should re-examine our selection criteria carefully when we come to discuss student selection. Let us break with tradition where necessary. Let us be bold and innovative and get rid of the stifling educational inertia. Policies must change with times."

He said the running of courses just because they had been there in the past, or producing the same numbers and types of graduates as before was inimical to training.

CSO: 3400/1564

FIFTY INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS UNUSED BY BUSINESSMEN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 83 p 7

[Text]

FIFTY scholarships offered to Zambian entrepreneurs by the Indian government to visit industries in that country, have not been taken up because of inadequate funds to buy air tickets.

This was disclosed by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), director, Dr Chiselebwe Ng'andwe who said that the scholarships have been outstanding for some time' now.

The director, who recently spent a month with Chief Bright Nalubamba, Zambia Co-operative Federation (ZCF) chairman in India and Japan studying how small-scale industries are organised, said new efforts are being made to send the businessmen for the courses.

Some individual businessmen are ready to purchase their own air tickets to India but there are some who cannot afford to, Dr Ng'andwe said.

He explained that the

scholarships are for individual businessmen who are engaged in some industrial projects; SIDO staff — for undertaking small-scale industry organisation studies and for ordinary trainees.

Dr Ng'andwe said that SIDO has already budgeted for sending its staff to India in September.

"We have a modest budget for sending our staff in September. There would also be no problem for businessmen who want to buy their own tickets but our main concern is that they should all go in one group," he said.

Plans are being considered to approach relevant government ministries to assist the businessmen who cannot manage to pay for air fares to India.

Besides the Indian government's support on this programme, a number of other Indian businessmen have indicated that they would support and sponsor up-coming Zambian industrialists, Dr Ng'andwe explained.

He pointed out that the courses would be vital in the expansion of the Zambian industrial base.

The Indian and Japanese industrial experience offered a good example of the two nations' determination to improve their people's social and economic positions, Dr Ng'andwe added.

He also said that the first local technology seminar and workshop held in Lusaka last month should serve as a great inspiration to the business community in the southern African region.

NATION MAY FACE CRITICAL MAIZE SHORTAGE BY MARCH 1984

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA may face another critical shortage of maize by March next year as a result of the droughts which have hit the country during the last two seasons.

Chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau, Mr Barry Cox, said this shortage will be even worse because the droughts had affected the whole southern Africa.

"The situation might be marginally improved if farmers make an effort to increase on their present hectares," Mr Cox said.

"The farmers have not yet recovered from the toll of the last two droughts and despite the expanded plantings throughout the country, Zambia will again suffer a shortfall in her requirements," he said.

Mr Cox was commenting on the recent announcement by the government that it had increased prices of agricultural products which included maize, wheat, groundnuts, malting barley, cotton, sorghum, cassava and tobacco.

He said although he welcomed the Government move, there was still a lot to be done to help the farmers fight against nature to produce enough food for the nation.

The drought, which gets worse southwards, also hit South Africa and Zimbabwe with devastating effects. The projected output for South Africa will be down by 14 million bags while Zimbabwe will be down by eight million bags.

"Zambia lost about six million bags of maize in the last two years," Mr Cox said.

He added that by next March, there might not be any maize in southern Africa and that South Africa and Zimbabwe, the largest producers of the crop in the region, will have exhausted their surpluses before the end of 1985.

"Right now, we can only pray that the rain will be good. Everything depends on a good rainy season and sufficient

plantings to meet consumption and build up a strategic reserve," he said.

Mr Cox said while he appreciated the Government's move to increase producer prices for some crops, he, however, felt that more attention should be given to lack of spare parts and machinery and the crippling foreign exchange problem.

"What we need is the Government's support in reducing the costs of production," he said.

He explained that once the costs of production were low, the producer prices would inevitably fall and this would benefit the consumers.

"I realise the difficult position in which the government is."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW PRODUCER PRICES OF FARM GOODS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT yesterday announced new producer prices of agricultural commodities in which maize, groundnuts, wheat, malting barley, cotton, sorghum, cassava and tobacco have gone up.

Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said the review of the prices has been prompted by increased costs of production particularly in the case of fertilizer prices faced by farmers.

"The government is aware of the difficulties that are encountered by farmers and will, therefore, be raising the producer price of agricultural commodities effective May 1, 1984 as outlined," the minister said.

He reminded the nation that government had announced the last price increases last year with a view to make them effective for two years.

But he said the new prices were aimed at encouraging increased production and made it clear that they fully compensate for the increase in the price of fertiliser.

According to the new prices a 90 kilogram bag of maize which was costing K18.30 will now cost K21.50. An 80 kilogram bag of shelled Chalimbana and Makulu groundnuts which were costing K55 and K52 will now be K71.50 and K65 respectively.

Unshelled groundnuts which were K14.00 for both Chalimbana and Makulu are now K17.85. Soyabeans

which were costing K45.30 per 90 kilogram bag are now K52.50.

Wheat prices have also gone up and a 90 kilogram bag which used to cost K35.75 is now K42.50 while malting barley which was the same price has also gone up by the same price.

The new price for cotton which was 52 ngwee per kilogram has gone up to 50 ngwee per kilogram. A 90 kilogram bag of sorghum which was K16 is now up to K18.65.

Also up is the price of millet which was K29 per 90 kilogram bag and is now K29.50. Cassava has also gone up from 15 ngwee per kilogram to 20 ngwee per kilogram, while virginia to-

bacco which was K2.70 per kilogram is now K2.80.

The government last increased producer prices of crops last July. The increased prices for the 1982-83 and 1983-84 seasons were announced simultaneously to give farmers a longer planning period.

Last year, Mr Mwila said his ministry would continuously monitor and review aspects which could significantly affect production, such as the cost of farm inputs and the prevailing world prices.

There was an outcry from the farming community recently when fertiliser prices shot up following the government's substantial reductions in subsidies on the commodity because of the worsening economic situation.

Farmers argued that the high cost of fertiliser and other production costs had substantially reduced their profit margins, and unless producer prices were reviewed, they would be operating at a loss.

In May, this year, National Milling Company and National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBOARD) increased the prices of mealie meal and fertiliser by an average of 30 percent.

Announcing the fertiliser price increases, NAMBOARD spokesman said the government subsidy to NAMBOARD dropped from K37.9 million in 1981 to K30.3 million in 1982 and dropped even further to a mere K19.9 million.

"The result is that NAMBOARD has been forced to increase the selling prices of fertilisers to the farmers. This is the only way in the absence of adequate subsidies that NAMBOARD can continue to bring fertiliser to the farmers. The prices had to be increased by K183.16 per tonne or K9.16 per 50kg bag," said the spokesman.

Subsidies on various commodities are being gradually reduced because of depleted government revenue due to the low copper prices.

CSO: 3400/1636

UNDP FREEZES SEVEN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jul 83 p 2

[Text]

THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has frozen seven industrial projects approved last year by its governing council for Zambia because of falling annual budget contributions.

The projects which included one of Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia production were to have been carried out between 1982 and 1986 but they had been put on a reserve list—without an identified donor, says a UNDP report on implementation of country programmes for 1982 just obtained in Lusaka.

The rest of the affected projects are: assistance to the Institute of Standards, development of clay-based industries, wood consumption survey, industrial feasibility studies, industrial planning and plan implementation and general training.

Early this year, UNDP administrator Mr Bradford Morse warned that developing countries were likely to lose 40 per cent of their targeted help from the body as a result of falling contributions by donor governments.

African countries which received about 30 per cent of the total UNDP resources would be hit harder by the problem, he said.

The report says Zambia was one of the many countries in the region which was in the process of implementing its country programme for the third cycle when the problem of funds necessitated significant changes.

"Several meetings were held in November and December 1982 between the UNDP resident representative and the national coordinating authority, participating government

ministries and departments and representatives of executing agencies to review the programme.

"As a result, the seven projects which were well advanced in the pipeline after their approval within the framework of the new country programme were withdrawn."

Four other projects, livestock development, irrigated agricultural development, assistance to cannery development and assistance to the school of mines (Unza) completed their initial objectives towards the end of the year but the agency was unable to continue with them.

DAM CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR SOUTHERN PROVINCE BEING WASTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE money which the Government has set aside for wells and construction of dams in the drought stricken Southern Province is being wasted because there is no water there.

This grim picture was painted by the provincial political secretary Mr Wachuku Mwelwa in Livingstone when Lesotho secretary to the cabinet Mr Joseph Kotsokoane called on him in his office yesterday.

He said contractors employed to dig the wells and build dams were being paid even if they found no water on the sites they were given for the job.

"Very little water is found in few of the wells which have been dug."

Mr Mwelwa described the drought situation in the area as critical despite efforts made by the Party and its Government.

He outlined the functions of the Party and its Government at provincial level on the basis of the decentralised system.

In February, former permanent secretary for the province who is now in Western Province, Mr Edward Himunyanga reported that the Government would spend K4

million on the construction of 70 dams to provide water to the people as well as for agriculture.

During the same month, Prime Minister Mundia said in Parliament about K3 million given to Southern Province for construction of dams and weirs was used contrary to his instructions.

Instead of digging dams to beat the drought, some district councils only bought tankers, he told Parliament.

Mr Kotsokoane earlier visited the office of the province's permanent secretary Mr Pencil Phiri accompanied by secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima.

The visitor went to the Musi-o-Tunya Zoological Park for game viewing before meeting Livingstone district governor, Mr Mukazo Vunda.

Later the delegation visited the Victoria Falls, the rail-road and Knife Edge bridges, the Maramba cultural centre and the Livingstone National Museum before flying back to Lusaka.

CSO: 3400/1564

USSR TO RESCHEDULE DEBTS, LAND CLEARING EQUIPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Soviet Union has agreed in principle to reschedule Zambia's total debts on more favourable terms than those offered by the Paris Club.

Moscow has also pledged to give Zambia land clearing equipment worth more than K11 million to help accelerate the operation food production programme.

Counsellor for economic affairs at the Soviet embassy in Lusaka Mr Valery Tourkin said at a Press conference yesterday that Soviet experts would carry out feasibility studies at a State farm along with providing the land clearing equipment.

Zambia's debts to the Soviet Union stood at K200.56 million of her K1.25 billion total external debts two years ago.

Mr Tourkin did not outline the debts rescheduling terms the Kremlin was making available for Zambia apart from saying they were better than those offered by the Paris Club.

He announced that 14 Soviet doctors and 12 teachers would arrive in Zambia next month under a technical agreement between Lusaka and Moscow.

Zambia-Soviet cooperation in the technical and economic fields had been growing since the first inter-governmental agreement was signed in 1967, he said.

Zambian organisations were now considering a contract offer for delivery of the land clearing equipment from the Soviet Union.

This offer follows a protocol signed between Zambia and the Soviet government which provides for credit facilities to Zambia of up to K5 million for agricultural equipment.

"The Soviet Union was willing to help Zambia in the event of attacks from racist Governments in Southern Africa during Rhodesia's freedom war after Western countries refused to provide such assistance."

The feasibility studies to be conducted on a State farm he did not name, will cover two million hectares and will cost K6.5 million payable in ten years.

Apart from being used for agricultural purposes the land clearing equipment will be used in the construction of dams following the drought that has hit most parts of Zambia.

Mr Tourkin said plans were on the drawing board for Soviet technical assistance in the production of coal. Soviet organisations have had vast experience in this alternative source of energy.

In 1981 Zambia's debt to the Soviet Union was the second highest after the K257.8 million the country owed the People's Republic of China.

Between 1968 and 1976 ten diesel power stations with a total capacity of 3400 kW were built in rural areas in Zambia using a Soviet loan.

The envoy defended the supply of Soviet military aid to Zambia, saying this was only provided when the country's security was threatened.

SOKO: SOME JOINT PERMANENT COMMISSIONS WITH NEIGHBORS USELESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

A CENTRAL Committee member has charged that some joint permanent commissions Zambia signed with certain neighbours are useless.

Mr Shadreck Soko who is in-charge of Industrial Participatory Democracy and the Ministry of Cooperatives yesterday cited one such commission with a neighbouring country he did not name, but said it had failed to solve the crime wave on the Copperbelt.

Deviating from his written speech at the 11th annual general meeting of the Zambia Cooperative Federation held at the President's Citizenship College, Mr Soko said foreigners continued to enter Zambia armed with guns.

These terrorised Zambians for food, money and other essentials and meetings held by this commission to resolve the problems had failed many times.

Suffering

"This is because those people are suffering and have lost

morality now because they want food. They cross into Zambia with guns to terrorise our people."

Mr Soko, a former chairman of a commission when he was member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt, said he had experienced the problem for five years.

The problem would never end for as long as there was insufficient food in the neighbouring country.

"As long as those people have no food, mealie meal, soap, sugar, salt and other essential commodities, the problem will never end.

"The only solution is for our brother head of state in that country to provide his people with all the essential things they need. Then they will stop harassing us and we shall have peace in Zambia."

Mr Soko blamed most of the crime wave on the Copperbelt on people from the same country in their desperate attempt to get food.

CSO: 3400/1564

IMF 'HAPPY' WITH NATION FOR MAKING LOANS AVAILABLE TO FARMING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

THE International Monetary Fund (IMF) is happy with Zambia for making loans readily available to the agricultural sector, Prime Minister Mundia said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said this was because it was realised that the country's economic survival was in agriculture.

Mr Mundia was speaking at a Lusaka hotel when he signed a K37 million syndication loan given to the Central Province Cooperative Marketing Union (CPCMU) by financial institutions in Zambia.

The loan is a follow-up to the K22 million one given by the same institutions to the CPCMU last year.

Mr Mundia, who is also Minister of Finance, said the Party and its Government was happy to see local financial institutions taking an active role in the development of agriculture in Zambia.

The Prime Minister said it was encouraging to note the co-operation and enthusiasm which existed among those involved in agriculture.

It was this attitude which had enabled Zambia not to feel the full impact of the droughts of the two consecutive years.

And speaking before Mr Mundia, National Commercial Bank managing director Mr John Mwila said financial institutions had decided to give the CPCMU a bigger loan this year because the union had managed to pay back the K22 million loaned to it last year plus interest.

He paid tribute to the CPCMU for repaying the first loan and hoped the trend would continue.

He expected other cooperative unions to emulate the example set by the CPCMU so that they would not be having difficulties in getting help from financial institutions.

The institutions which contributed the money are: ZNCB (K15 million), Barclays Bank of Zambia (K6 million), Standard Bank of Zambia (K5 million), Bank of Credit and Commerce (K4 million), Grindlays Bank (K3 million), Zambia National Provident Fund (K3 million), and the Zambia State Insurance Corporation (K1 million).

CSO: 3400/1564

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO FIRMS IMPORTING RAW MATERIALS MAY BE STOPPED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government might be forced to stop foreign exchange allocations to companies which deliberately depend on imported raw materials without making efforts to use local resources, Prime Minister Mundia said yesterday.

The Government was giving such firms a transitional period in which to adjust and diversify their operations with a bias towards agriculture.

Mr Mundia said this in Lusaka at the signing of a programme aid agreement at the Ministry of Finance.

Under the agreement 33 designated companies and organisations would be able to import goods and services from Britain worth K8.1 million.

Out of this amount nearly K5 million would be disbursed before the end of March 1984 and the balance by March 1985. The loan has an interest of two per cent a year and would be repaid in 25 years with a seven-year grace period.

Mr Mundia told the signing ceremony attended by the British high commissioner to Zambia Mr John Johnson that Zambia attached great importance to aid aimed at boosting production.

The Government had taken care to allocate the loan to priority sectors with emphasis on obtaining spare parts for use in the production line of the chosen industries.

All the buying would be handled by the Crown Agents and the loan facility was restricted to British-owned companies.

Mr Mundia, who is Finance Minister, said Zambia was equally concerned about the need for ensuring that the productive sectors of the economy should become more productive "so that they contribute to the national budget as well as provide employment opportunities".

The nation's inability to sustain a satisfactory level of performance for the productive sector had been largely because of the global recession and the consequential balance of payments difficulties experienced by most developing countries.

Referring to the loan, Mr Mundia said he was confident the beneficiaries would gain their normal foreign exchange allocations without inconveniences.

Among the companies affected, some had been allocated enough foreign exchange for their needs during the 1983/1984 and 1984/85 period so that they can plan "properly their operations".

Reviewing the economy, Mr Mundia said an unfortunate aspect was that most companies operating in the country depended on raw materials from outside.

This was unfortunate although Zambia was one of the most industrialised countries in Southern Africa.

The Zambian economy was unpredictable and could not operate properly since it largely depended on the sale of copper at the London Metal Exchange.

Dependence on imported raw materials had put the economy

in a dilemma. He appealed to established companies to adjust their operations and use local resources.

He noted that some companies had gone into farming and singled out Series of Luanshya which would this year produce more than 80,000 bags of maize.

Firms which did not diversify their operations would be threatened with closure since the Government could not be expected to continue giving them foreign exchange.

He blasted Zambian firms for not earning foreign exchange for the Government through export drive campaigns.

Those companies were only interested in externalising profits and the Government would not allow such a situation to continue.

CSO: 3400/1651

OVER 50 PERCENT OF WOMEN ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 50 per cent of the women in Zambia are marketers or engaged in some form of petty trading, according to a study by a visiting research fellow at Oxford University in Britain.

His findings have been presented in a paper to the current Commonwealth secretariat workshop on employment strategies for women at the Commonwealth Youth Programme Centre at Lusaka's University of Zambia Great East Road campus which was officially opened by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda on Monday.

The study undertaken by Stephen Chan, in collaboration with Unza notes that job opportunities in Zambia are on the decrease.

Statistics showed that the number of jobs available in the modern sectors rose from

233,000 to 310,000 in 1966-70; from 1970-75 however, only another 2,930 jobs were added to this sector while from 1975 there had been a marked decline.

This trend has been heightened by the apparent sense of concentrating employment strategies in the informal sector which has long been dominated by women.

A study of Lusaka had shown that in 1969 women held only 14 per cent of the formal sector jobs in the capital. Fifty per cent of the low-income group women conduct some form of informal sector activity, almost all of it concerned with petty trading such as hair plaiting, selling fish and vegetables.

This compared favourably with Ghana where trading was the primary industry of 57 per cent of women outside agriculture.

CSO: 3400/1636

PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE WITH ZIMBABWE TO BE REINTRODUCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jul 83 p 2

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe are to re-introduce passenger train services between the two countries on July 14 after 15 years since they were discontinued, Zambia Railways manager for industrial participation and public relations Mr Alex Lubinda announced in Kabwe.

The first passenger train would arrive at Livingstone on the same day from Zimbabwe driven by that country's minister of transport.

"We are making arrangements with our counterparts from the National Railway of Zimbabwe, but the first train will arrive in Livingstone from Victoria Falls town in Zimbabwe," Mr Lubinda said.

Passenger train services between the two countries were discontinued after the breakup of the unitary system in 1969.

Since then, Zambians and Zimbabweans wishing to enter either country after Zimbabwe's independence have had to walk to either Livingstone or Victoria town to catch the trains.

From July 14, travellers would buy train tickets anywhere in Zambia and Zimbabwe to travel anywhere in the two countries.

CSO: 3400/1651

MEALIE MEAL SMUGGLING TO NAMIBIA 'RAMPANT'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Smuggling of mealie meal into Namibia by Zambians has reached alarming proportions, Mambova ward chairman Mr Sikota Sitali said in Livingstone yesterday.

Mr Sitali said Zambians were smuggling the commodity at night and a 25 kg bag was selling at 16 South African rand. He called on the police to patrol the Zambezi river at night to curb the illicit trade.

A police spokesman in the office of Southern Province division police chief Mr Basil Chibula said despite transportation and manpower factors, police were patrolling the area.

The spokesman said a police post had been established at Kazungula to cater for the place including Mambova.

He was not aware of the increased traffic in smuggling of mealie meal into Namibia because the Kazungula post officer-in-charge had not reported the matter to the Livingstone office.

But Mr Sitali said smuggling was so rampant that he was forced to call a meeting with local businessmen to work out a strategy whereby a family was allowed to buy 50 kilogrammes of mealie meal, but they had found a loophole by taking more family members to buy extra bags.

CSO: 3400/1651

UNZA ANIMAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT FINDS CHEAPER CHICKEN FEED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

THE University of Zambia's department of animal science has successfully bred healthy chickens by adding feathers to their diet.

The birds, weighing two kilogrammes at eight weeks, result from research by the department in the school of agricultural sciences.

A statement from Unza says the research is being done to improve the use of locally available ingredients in poultry ration formulations.

It has proved that feathers, after being boiled for half an hour, dried and ground to a fine powder, can replace the expensive soya beans in their diet up to 12 per cent.

After treatment, the protein content in feathers fed to the birds is 80 to 85 per cent.

For the farmer, the find can mean high turnover because the technique of treating feathers is easy and cheap.

It can be carried out on their farms without the deployment of expensive equipment.

Feathers are plenty in rural and urban areas, particularly at abattoirs or slaughter sites.

The research has been conducted under the supervision of Dr Silvester Ocheim, head of the department of animal science in conjunction with Mr Andrew Chimwano, a lecturer at Unza.

CSO: 3400/1564

BRIEFS

REORGANIZING ZECCO--ZIMCO has started reorganising the Zambia Engineering and Construction Company (Zecco) which recently came under its umbrella. As a first step to give the trouble-torn firm a new lease of life a chief executive is being sought. Zecco was formerly a subsidiary of the Party holding company, Zambia National Holdings. It was transferred to Zimco last month after its near collapse. Indiscipline, pilfering, over-staffing and misappropriation of funds were largely responsible for the demise of this giant construction company. According to advertisements in the Press by Zimco, as a beginning of the reconstruction of the firm a new chief executive is being sought who should be a man of drive, energy, initiative, a high level of integrity and be able to give the company a "new lease of life." Announcing the takeover of Zecco by Zimco, Chairman of the Finance and Economic Sub-Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda said the company was an important national asset whose operations should continue. The reorganisation of Zecco followed President Kaunda's disclosure that he was studying a special report on its operations. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jul 83 p 1]

GWEMBE WATER SHORTAGE 'CRITICAL'--Ten wells just sunk in Gwembe have not helped alleviate a critical water shortage in the district, governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya has said. And because of the water crisis in the area the holding of the district agricultural show might be affected. The district was expected to sink 35 wells and seven boreholes while 66 old wells had been earmarked for equipping. Another 70 would be deepened. "Lack of water for animals and people is the order of the day and this have an adverse effect on our agricultural show." Despite the severe drought this year, the district would produce more cotton, but the governor could not say how much because the crop was still being harvested. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jul 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1636

REPORTAGE ON COAL MINING PROJECT IN MATABELELAND

3500-ton Pick-Me-Up

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

HARARE — The massive blue and white machine, as high as a 16-storey building, dominates the sun-scorched landscape in the middle of the Matabeleland bush 100 km south of the Victoria Falls.

In just 13 months the 3 500-ton monster dragline excavator has been put together at the opencast workings of the Wankie Colliery Company.

It is the central feature of a R140 million expansion programme at the mine which will supply coal for a thermal power station whose first phase is due to come on stream next month. The power plant will eventually cost R890 million and have an output of 920 Mw.

For jaded Zimbabwe enthusiasts, a visit to Hwange is a tonic.

There men from all over the world are getting on with the job of developing a vital source of energy which Zimbabwe will need to avert the shortage of power forecast for mid-1985.

South Africans, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans and Italians are working alongside Zimbabweans in an international team effort backed by a spectrum of financial institutions including the World Bank.

The partnership between state and private enterprise has turned Hwange into a boomtown oasis in a country which has had more than its fair share of declining confidence, political turmoil and the rule of the gun.

Wankie Colliery Company's general manager, Mr George Julyan, who has occupied the hot seat

in Hwange for the past eight-and-a-half years, says that from the company's point of view the project has gone exceedingly well since the go-ahead was obtained just over two years ago.

Huge coal shovels, drills, 90-ton dumper trucks, bulldozers, cranes and the centrepiece — the walking dragline — were moved smoothly and efficiently to the site through the dissident-affected areas between Hwange and Bulawayo.

From Milwaukee in the United States through New Orleans to Durban and on to Zimbabwe, the components of the R22 million dragline arrived in sequence and on time.

An erection team from South Africa, including highly skilled black welders, promised to put the jigsaw puzzle together in 13 months.

On June 1, one day behind the promised deadline, the electric motors hummed into life and the giant dragline lowered its shoes that are 19 m long and heaved itself along to an opencast pit.

The dragline's bucket at the end of a 100 m boom bites up 100 tons of soil and rocks at a time, removing the overburden to expose the coal seam.

Its attendant machine is a D 9 L bulldozer looking for all the world like a pilot fish next to a whale as it scurries about smoothing out the working area.

But in addition to the import and assembly of machinery and equipment the past two years have seen millions spent on projects such as the huge concrete coal bunkers which hold up to 15 000 tons. It will be fed by conveyor belts stretching more than 8 km.

Dissident problems in Matabeleland have not directly affected the development at Hwange, but they have made life more difficult.

"People cannot travel as freely as they used to," said Mr Julyan. "There is a feeling of being pinned down here.

"Schoolchildren are flown the 300 km to Bulawayo instead of going by road. We consider it too risky to send them by bus."

There has also been an influx of black refugees from dissident-affected areas into the colliery settlement, where the hospital helped treat many victims of army brutality when the Government sent in troops to reinforce its authority.

But the people I spoke to at the Wankie mine shrug off these problems.

The opencast manager, Mr Eric Bowker, is a dedicated and enthusiastic proponent of "sunshine mining" who numbers among his staff men who have been elsewhere but come back to Hwange.

"There is job satisfaction here. We also have tremendous sporting and recreational facilities."

The opencast mine which is producing about two million tons of coal a year is set to double its output over a three-year period.

When the power station which is being built for the Electricity Supply Commission in a number of stages is fully commissioned it will burn about a ton of coal every 10 seconds.

A major advantage for the Wankie mine is that the furnaces take high-ash grade coal from the top of the seam which up to now has been dumped.

Work on the power station is about six months behind schedule but the first of four 120 Mw generators is due to come into operation at the end of this month.

Mr Bowker estimates it will take a year to get the dragline operating at maximum efficiency when it will be on the job 24 hours a day, six days a week.

Mining Town Boom

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 83 p 5

[Text]

HARARE — Knysna-born George Julyan is proud of his town. And he can safely say that Hwange is his town.

As Wankie Colliery Company general manager, he runs not only a coal mine but a town of 40 000 people.

The company, in which the Government took a 40 percent stake last year, has a 17 000 ha concession in Matabeleland which includes the town of Hwange.

Mr Julyan came to Hwange to the Anglo American Corporation-run colliery in 1973 from Swaziland with two valuable years of experience of life in an independent African country. Before that it was Vaal Reefs and Free State gold mines and Rhodes University.

He took over as general manager in 1975. Since then his responsibilities have included overseeing the R140 million expansion programme and looking after the interests of the company's 5 000 employees (of whom 234 are white) and their families as well as those of the non-company people living in the town.

The company runs a hospital staffed by seven doctors and Franciscan sisters. It has an SPCA office, schools, sports clubs, a town fire-brigade, its own funeral parlour and parks department.

An 18-hole golf course, a soccer stadium, squash courts, a delightful village green cricket field and a theatre are some of the amenities provided for the mining community and the commercial people who serve the town.

The difference between Hwange and other Zimbabwe communities is not only that it is company-run — it is also booming.

At the local hotel sited among the baobab trees, the beer flows freely down the throats of construction workers, technicians and artisans from France, Italy, Germany, Britain and South Africa working either at the colliery or the huge new thermal power station being built for the Electricity Supply Commission.

It is a place where development is not something that people merely talk about. They are getting on with it whatever the problems Zimbabwe is facing.

CSO: 3400/1641

ARMY ELITE TAKING NEW WAR STUDIES COURSE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 83 p 7

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

HARARE — Zimbabwe army officers taking a new war studies course inaugurated at Harare University are looking at Anglo-Boer War strategy and tactics.

At the opening ceremony Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said military doctrine needed continuous study for the analysis of defence problems in a constantly changing security environment. The absence of a conflict at any particular time should not lead to complacency.

"Peacetime soldiering must be characterised by continuous training in combat, for the self-evident purpose of the armed forces is to fight and to prepare for war," said Mr Mugabe.

The course, the first of its kind in black Africa, will lead to a diploma or a Master of Arts degree for postgraduate students in war and strategic studies.

It is being run by the Department of History in the Faculty of Arts to which the army has seconded Major Michael Evans, holder of a London University MA in military history.

Major Evans said Zimbabwe's understanding of armed conflict — having fought the bloodiest conflict in sub-Saharan Africa — made it supremely capable of teaching the rest of Africa about modern war's multidimensional nature and the importance of military history.

Studies will include European, American and Asian military thought from the distant past to nuclear strategies.

STUDY OF LENIN, MAO AND BOERS

The students will learn of the influence on modern warfare of Clausewitz, Lenin, Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung and the Anglo-Boer War generals.

They will study civil wars in post-colonial Africa such as Biafra and Katanga, and the wars of national independence in Zimbabwe, Algeria, Mozambique, Angola and Namibia — and the future implications of South Africa's military build-up, Major Evans said.

Other topics will include the security role of the Organisation of African Unity, regional conflict in Africa and the feasibility of a pan-African military force.

Zimbabwe's own army offers a unique subject for study as it was formed out of three distinct forces — Mr Mugabe's Zanla guerillas, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra army and the Rhodesian security forces.

The new national army itself has two arms. The one, totalling four brigades, is structured on British military lines and is being assisted by a British military team.

The other, the notorious Five Brigade recently involved in anti-dissident operations in Matabeleland, and the Presidential Guard, has been trained by North Korean instructors.

Recently Mr Mugabe appealed to the 3 000-strong Presidential Guard to show civilians "humanity and humility" as part of a government programme leading to a one-party state.

Defence currently absorbs nearly 20 percent of the national budget of R330 million, which includes demobilisation pay for ex-guerillas who are not taken on the permanent strength of the army now being reduced from an initial 60 000 men to 40 000.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES DENY ALLEGATIONS OF DISCRIMINATION

Harare SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

COMPANIES and individuals looking for staff, particularly secretaries, still stipulate race in their requirements, employment agencies in Harare admitted when they denied allegations of discrimination.

"We have just as many people asking for staff of any race as we have people who stipulate that they want a black or white. This has nothing to do with racism," was the rather confusing remark of one agent last week.

Another insisted: "We think it as wrong to put a black person into a job just because they are black as it is to put a white person in a job because they're white."

But he later added: "We have large numbers of clients who show preferences for one or other race. This is their prerogative and we of course must abide by that . . .

"But I would emphasise that this is done on a completely non - racial basis."

The agencies said it was important to point out that they were not employed by job-hunters but by clients looking for staff, and it was their responsibility to find applicants who filled clients' requirements.

The allegations of discrimination were made by four black women who claimed that they were being ignored at several Harare agencies because they were black.

"We are never sent out for interviews, yet we can be sitting in an agency when whites who come in after us go away with white envelopes for interviews," said one woman.

The Sunday Mail discovered that one of the women, who said she had worked for an international company in the city for four years, was on none of the company's personnel records.

Another had been fired from the company she claimed to have left because of the small salary she was earning.

The third had difficulty remembering the name of the shop she said she had served in and the fourth

had only recently completed a secretarial course.

The agents said this was "typical" and that there were so many companies in urgent need of competent staff that anyone who could do the job could find work.

An agent who said "anyone making such false racist allegations must be unemployable" also admitted that "we have black firms asking for secretarial staff and I can guarantee you that 95 percent will specify that they want whites".

Another said: "Charges of racism are completely unfounded. People are selected on their ability and suitability to do a particular job best; on their background and experience and ability and the requirements of our clients."

But he later confessed that, "depending on the job, it could be true" that it was difficult to place blacks.

"That would depend entirely on the position. A very large number of receptionists in this town are blacks — male or female. But when you get to the

private secretarial level it is more difficult."

An agent who had admitted that she regularly asked clients if they had any racial preference said: "I don't feel that that is racist. Some of the African girls' English isn't good enough for confidential secretaries... and you have to remember the difficulties of getting rid of unsatisfactory employees."

This point was echoed by her colleague, who explained: "Before the labour regulations came out they may have been prepared to give a chance to someone, but now they are not prepared to do so..."

"People have become much more selective in staff selection than ever before. They can't afford to be otherwise."

One employer said: "I insist on a certain racial balance on my staff. That is not racism at all. It is a recognition of the racial composition of our society. It is in harmony with the Government's policy of national reconciliation and contributes to national integration."

CSO: 3400/1631

RAILWAYS LAYS OFF HUNDREDS DUE TO DROUGHT, LOW PRODUCTION

Harare SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE National Railways of Zimbabwe is laying off hundreds of short-term workers because of the drought and low production from the mines, Cde Anderson Mhangu, the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Amalgamated Railway Union, said last week.

"We as a union have always opposed this. Towards the end of last year the railways wanted to retrench 1200 workers on short-term contract. We challenged this and as a result the railways extended their contracts," Cde Mhangu said.

"According to Government regulations seasonal workers and those temporary workers who stayed for more than six weeks were to be regarded as permanent.

PERMISSION

"The railways then applied for permission from

the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to lay off contract workers, and they gave their reasons for doing this. They got the green light from the ministry last April and are now retrenching these workers. We as a union can't stop this now."

Cde Mhangu said contracts in the railways were awarded for specific work, such as the loading of cotton and fertiliser during good seasons, the electrification of the railway system, the clearing of fire-paths, and other similar work.

"We have asked the railway authorities to give preference to contract workers whenever vacancies occur in their permanent establishment. This they have agreed to do. We have also suggested to them that it would be better to offer contract work to sons of railwaymen to help them. This they are going to do."

Cde Mhangu also mentioned the plight of hundreds of workers who had responded "very positively" to an invitation by the Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango, to rejoin the railways. These were employees who had resign-

ed or been dismissed for "flimsy reasons" since 1970.

"These people filled in application forms from the ministry. Since then they have received no offers of employment, with the exception of security workers. These workers have been told there are no vacancies for them."

Last week an NRZ spokesman replied: "In effect the services of those employees whose contracts have expired and whose continued employment would not be gainful can be terminated."

Referring to the plight of unemployed former workers who had not received replies, the spokesman said a committee was convened by the Ministry of Transport last year to consider their applications.

"Those found suitable for re-employment were placed on a waiting list pending a suitable vacancy becoming available. To date a large number have been re-employed, the rest will be employed as and when vacancies arise in which they can be placed."

BULAWAYO RESIDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST TRIBALISM

Bulawayo SUNDAY NEWS in English 19 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 400 placard-waving residents yesterday demonstrated outside the Bulawayo civic centre against tribalism which they alleged was rife in the Bulawayo civic administration system.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, Cde Humphrey Gomo, charged that Shonas were being discriminated against in the allocation of houses in the western areas and jobs in almost all municipal departments.

Cde Gomo said: "Jobs within the City Council are being given to one tribe; the same happens in the allocation of houses. Houses in the western areas are given to single women while married couples go without.

"Some women are given up to three houses, some of which they turn into shebeens," he said.

He added: "We also want the Mayor to show us the dissidents who told him that they (dissidents) were killing people because they had been demobilised."

Cde Gomo's challenge on the dissidents was an apparent reference to a statement Cdr Ndlovu made last year on February 6.

Cdr Ndlovu said then that Bulawayo's spate of robberies was being perpetrated by a "forgotten army" of former freedom fighters whom the Government had rejected for demobilisation benefits because they had run away from Gwaai assembly point.

He called for the "dis-owned" men to be given a second demobilisation exercise.

Some of the placards yesterday read: "Down with Mayor Ndlovu; houses being allocated to unmarried women for shebeens." "We want the Mayor of Bulawayo to show all the people of Zimbabwe the dissidents who told him that they killed people because they were demobilised."

One of the demonstrators, Cde Percy Zimunya, said jobs in almost all municipal departments were reserved for one tribe. "But this is especially conspicuous in the security department," he said.

He said Shonas who had lived in their houses for years were being turned out under the flimsiest of reasons such as failing to pay rent when there is provision for tenants to be given time to pay. He said these houses were later given, in most cases, to another tribe.

Yet another demonstrator, Cde Rose Rutanhire, charged that women organisations under the Bulawayo City Council had been turned into a tribal organ.

"I also know of many Shonas who have lived in Bulawayo for a long time but have failed to secure a roof over their heads and lived as lodgers with their large families," she said.

"The Mayor said there are no dissidents in Bulawayo when arms are being discovered every day, most of them from municipal-owned houses in the western areas," she said.

Cde Rutanhire was referring to a statement by the Mayor on the ZTV current affairs programme, The Nation, last month.

Clr Ndlovu told his interviewers he had denounced acts of banditry which had occurred in Bulawayo, such as armed robberies and the murder of businessmen, but said these were not politically motivated crimes, but were committed by people who only wanted money.

"Bulawayo should only be accused of those things

for which it is responsible. It is not responsible for dissident activity. I am sure Harare suffers as much, if not more, banditry than Bulawayo," said Clr Ndlovu in the ZTV programme.

The demonstration yesterday comes a week after the Minister of National Supplies, Cde Enos Nkala, warned that the Government would not hesitate to take action against the Mayor if reports of his maladministration and mistreatment of ZANU(PF) members in the municipality proved to be true.

The Mayor later challenged the Minister to prove the allegations. Clr Ndlovu charged that Cde Nkala had taken on a new role and had set in motion a witch-hunting and smear campaign aimed at weakening the fabric of local government in various parts of this country.

He said he had discussed these allegations with Cde Nkala on April 4 and felt they had come to an amicable understanding.

The Mayor, Clr Ndlovu, was not available for comment last night.

CSO: 3400/1631

MATABELELAND CFU PRESIDENT, OTHERS SELLING OUT DUE TO UNREST

Bulawayo SUNDAY NEWS in English 19 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Pascal Mukondiwa]

[Text]

THE president of the Matabeleland branch of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Rob Sayers, is selling his dairy farm in Figtree and says many other farmers are quitting as well.

Mr Sayers said last week he knew that a lot of land was up for sale in Matabeleland, going as far south as Kezi.

"There is a steady erosion of our members in the area, where we seem to have a quiet period for some time, and then, bang! The dissidents strike again, before they go to ground," he said.

Most farmers were worried about the security of their families, Mr Sayers said, adding that were it not for this most of them would be prepared to stand their ground.

Mr Sayers said the latest victim of the dissidents, Mr Ian Brebner of Lushabi Outspan Farm in Figtree, was his neighbour.

Mr Brebner (39) was gunned down by eight dissidents on Monday, June 13.

"On Saturday, June 11, dissidents ambushed a farmer in the Kezi area, missing him narrowly, then on Monday they killed Mr Brebner who, during the war of liberation, had survived another ambush.

"I don't know why they killed him because last season he helped communal farmers nearby, ploughing their lands with his tractors. He also offered them water from his boreholes."

Mr Brebner had also allowed his ranch workers to keep their cattle and grow crops on his farm.

Mr Sayers said it was becoming increasingly apparent that the dissidents were getting support from the peasants and from some farm workers.

"If we could be assured that the situation will take, say a year, to be contained we could stick it out. But this uncertainty kills our morale; one cannot carry on indefinitely," he said.

Mr Sayers could not discuss his future plans.

Mr Brebner is the ninth member of Matabeleland's farming community to be murdered by the dissidents this year.

Last April, Mr Sayers said the security situation in the region was improving. He also reported that there was close co-operation bet-

we, the army and the farmers in the battle against the ex-ZIPRA dissidents.

Meanwhile, estate agents in Bulawayo have confirmed an increase in the number of farms up for sale in Matabeleland. Most were ranches, but there were also four dairy farms, including Mr Sayers.

A spokesman for Knight Brothers said: "The number of farms on sale has gone up in the last couple of months we have more farms than we have had for a long time."

He said although offers seemed to be fairly widespread, most notable were the number of farms in the West Nicholson and Nyamandhlovu areas.

"For a long time I had on my books the larger type of farms in the West Nicholson area, but of late smaller farms have come up, some of them on offer to the Government.

"The number picked up just after the death of Senator Savage and it is obvious it's not only drought that has caused farmers to sell their property," he said.

He added: "A new trend is that of the dairy farms which are now being offered; at the moment I have four on my books. It should be noted that while ranchers rely on grazing, dairy farmers mostly penfeed their cattle and so drought cannot be the main cause for selling the farms."

But a spokesman for Reg Hart and Sons, said he had not noticed any spectacular upsurge in farm sales.

"It was once at its height in the Nyamandhlovu area and farms there were on offer to the Government, but for the rest of Matabeleland, I would not say so. There is no rush by farmers to sell their property.

"Some farms are on sale in the West Nicholson area but they are not saleable because of the drought. Otherwise anyone with a farm that has good grazing will not sell. Of the ranches that are available, we have very few with good grazing," he said.

"The Nyamandhlovu area offered to Government irrigation farms only because of the security situation that was ugly at the time."

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ROMANIAN BARTER DEAL, FERTILISER INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

WELCOME news for hard-pressed cattle and maize farmers is on the way following a successful barter deal involving \$3 million worth of urea fertiliser from Romania for Zimbabwe this year.

The deal is a trade-exchange of local low-carbon ferro-chrome for Romanian urea. Reliable agricultural sources said this week that the first consignment of about 25 000 tonnes of the fertiliser is expected to arrive by about September as a result of the agreement.

This confirms a forecast made by *The Gazette* recently during a report covering problems being faced by Zimballoys. It was said then that moves were being made by Government to open up new ferro-chrome export markets in Eastern Europe on a barter basis.

Urea is an essential component widely used, together with molasses, (at present in very short supply) in cattle and livestock feeds. It is also very important as a nitrogenous fertiliser for maize and other crops instead of ammonium nitrate. It is badly needed in present drought conditions where grazing is poor or even non-existent in many areas in the country.

Farmers all over Zimbabwe now are awaiting official news of the new prices for all fertilisers for the season ahead. These were expected to be announced on or about June 1 but so far no Government statement about controlled fertiliser prices has come.

There is little doubt that they will have to be increased over the present fertiliser prices set last year which are still in force. Reliable estimates put the likely increases at about 15% for phosphates and at about 20% for nitrogenous fertilisers this year.

The sources point to rising power costs alone which are seriously affecting the Sable Chemical Industries at Kwekwe.

This company uses considerable electric power to process nitrogenous fertilisers essential for all food crops.

Following electricity price surcharges since last year the power bill for Sable Chemicals has doubled from about \$6 million per annum to \$12 million during its current financial year — and electricity surcharges are likely to increase again throughout Zimbabwe next month.

All other input costs have also risen due to the effects of devaluation, importation, freight and storage costs of the volatile ammonia base for its nitrogen fertiliser. Rail charges also went up by 25% in May for freight and so will increase fertiliser transport costs for farmers.

The demand for ammonium nitrogen fertiliser in Zimbabwe is estimated at about 240 000 tonnes a year. The Sable Chemical plant's production at present is only about 200 000 tonnes a year, largely due to a shortage of the imported ammonia base.

The production of phosphates,

also vital for crops in Zimbabwe, largely depends on the continued operations of the Dorowa Minerals company on the Sabi River. But the processing of the mineral is being hampered by lack of water in the river, as previously reported.

This is the only phosphate mine in the country and normally produces about 1 200 tonnes a year from low-grade ore.

PHOSPHATE PRICE UP

Due to increased costs being faced by the mine and its parent company, Zimbabwe Phosphate Industries which is part of the Chemplex group, agricultural sources estimate that phosphate prices are certain to increase appreciably.

It is known that price increase applications submitted by various sectors of the fertiliser industry are still being discussed at Government level.

The farmers, in turn, are anxious to plan their next season's operations very carefully. They are

facing a make-or-break new season in view of critical problems (financial and otherwise) presented by the catastrophic drought and lack of water in the country.

So it is vital for them to know what lies ahead regarding costs and production prices.

But one of the most notable points emerging with talks with farmers this week was their determination. The majority is determined to carry on producing food for the nation in the face of security and many other problems — providing they get some positive assistance to enable them to plan ahead.

"Farmers in this country have survived disasters before. We are determined to do it again in the coming year. But we do need sufficient and sound financial backing so that we can continue with normal agricultural operations," said one experienced farmer.

"The arrival of the urea will be a big help. At least that is some of the good news we've been hoping for."

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HOTEL EMPLOYEES ON SHORT-TIME DUE TO TOURIST SLUMP

Harare FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

HIT by a slump in the tourist industry Zimbabwe hotels are having to adopt a policy of short-time work at reduced wages for part of their staff in order to avoid the worse evil of retrenchment.

A large number of hotels all over the country now face mounting losses in view of the drastic shortage of holiday visitors and, together with the Government and the Tourist Board, are trying to keep as many hotels as possible open.

The Zimbabwe Sun Hotels management has been granted Government agreement to placing more than half its total 1 800 employees at its 12 hotels in the country on a five-day week instead of their normal six-day shifts. The short-time work is to come into effect on July 1.

This step was taken only after calling in all managers and chairmen of the various Workers Committees to attend a meeting at Harare in May when they were exhaustively briefed on the present situation.

In addition Mr John Moore, Group Marketing Manager for the company and also chairman of the Hotel and Restaurant Association, said a campaign to boost the morale of the workers and also to encourage local and overseas tourism had been undertaken by the group.

"We briefed all our workers on the position and issued pamphlets saying: 'We need our guests more than they need us,' said Mr Moore this week.

"Their response was terrific. They know it was a necessary step, why it was taken and what we are doing to help all those affected and also to keep all our hotels open."

Among steps taken by the group is the setting-up of a loan fund for its employees throughout the country under the guidance of each Workers' Committee. These committees recommend to each hotel manager which short-time employees may need an interest-free loan until the end of the year in order to help them meet financial commitments such as school fees on their reduced salaries.

The amount involved in this loan fund would amount to several thousand dollars, said Mr Moore.

Key workers at the group's hotels who continue to work on a six-day full time basis, as their duties are essential, have been approached to volunteer contributions towards a Relief Fund which is also aimed at helping their colleagues on short-time. As a guideline the management has suggested that about 1% of the full-time employees' salaries might be involved.

"This suggestion has received a very good response. In some cases people have even asked to contribute more than that percentage," Mr Moore said. "The whole spirit among all our workers including those affected by reduced shifts and salaries is very good at this time. They know that everyone concerned is doing the utmost to cooperate and help."

The relief fund money will be used as a free grant for short-time employees who face urgent financial problems.

Mr Moore said that about 900 workers would have to be placed on short-time. Wage increases were also frozen at present.

"But there will be no retrenchment if we can help it. The situation may last during this year but everyone, including the Tourist Board and competitors in the industry, is cooperating to boost the tourist industry and keep employees in jobs," he said.

"As far as the man in the street is concerned I can say that there are some tremendous holiday bargains now available at sub-economic hotel rates in Zimbabwe. These can't last long, so now is the time to take advantage of them and enjoy a break at exceptionally low costs."

Another hotel group, Cresta Hotels Pty Ltd, also applied to the

Government in May for permission to place workers at its three hotels on a five-day week instead of the normal six-day week.

But Mr Roy Meiring, the company's Group General Manager, told a *Gazette* reporter this week that so far no official permission in writing had been received.

"Like the other hotel group, we have kept all our workers and Workers' Committees fully informed of the position and we hope to hear something very soon. We have been waiting for some weeks now for a decision," he said.

"We are making losses and we cannot, unfortunately, avoid going on to a short-time basis for some of our employees in view of the present conditions. But we shall not retrench if we can help it and we shall not go below the National Industrial Council wages minimum."

Bad Overseas Publicity Affects Level of Tourism

THERE is a 40% drop in the number of tourists who visited Zimbabwe during the first four months of this year, as compared with the same period last year, dropping from a total of 100 888 tourists between January and April last year to 60 036 tourists during the same period this year.

According to the latest tourist and migration statistics there is also a 33% drop on the overall number of visitors from abroad, dropping from 118 843 visitors between January and April last year to 79 939 visitors during the same period this year.

The figures seemed to reflect the sensitivity of the tourist industry to political instability. During the latter part of last year and early this year Zimbabwe received negative publicity in the overseas press during army operations against dissidents in Matabeleland. This, undoubtedly affected the local tourist industry.

While a total of 25 479 tourists visited the country in January last year, only 16 361 came during the same month this year. In February last year 18 843 tourists visited the country and this year only 11 586 visited in February.

In March this year only 14 080 tourists were registered as com-

pared to 23 051 during the same month last year. In April 1982 the figure peaked at 33 515 as compared to 18 009 in April this year.

The overall number of visitors from abroad also dropped considerably during the four-month period this year. In January this year 21 744 people visited the country as compared to 30 168 in January 1982.

In February this year 15 954 people visited, (February 1982: 23 135). The drop in the number of visitors also continued into March with only 19 564, as compared to 28 002 in March last year. In April only 22 677 people came from abroad as compared to 37 538 in April 1982.

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TOBACCO INDUSTRY PRODUCTION COSTS UP 20 PERCENT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

A STRONG warning to input suppliers and to Government Ministries that the tobacco industry did not have "endless potential" to absorb increasing costs was given by the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mr "Tuppy" Wrench, this week.

He also announced that the association could only recommend a very minor increase in tobacco production levels of some 5% to 10% for the coming year, giving a potential target of about 105 million kilograms.

He added: "I stress once again that this provisional figure is designed to help in planning strategies only. A final figure will be announced in August when both the performance of this year's auctions can be assessed, together with our export record."

Mr Wrench covered these points when he presented his report at the ZTA's annual congress in Harare on Wednesday.

He outlined price depressant factors and the "dauntingly" difficult growing season which producers had faced for the second year running.

In the leaf section at the sales he said that prices had been somewhat firmer from the start and were currently running about 5% higher than last year.

There was an "absolute neces-

sity" for this trend to continue and even go higher as prices being paid for the better quality leaf at present were not sufficient incentive to produce really high quality but lower yielding tobacco.

Mr Wrench also said that the trend towards the lowering of ceiling prices for very good leaf was striking at the very heart of the industry.

Summing up all market factors, Mr Wrench said he was disappointed with price levels which had not risen in parallel to ever-increasing production costs.

He referred to the world tobacco market which was not buoyant mainly due to declining consumption levels caused by recession, very high taxes on tobacco and the consequent inability of people in developed countries to pay high prices for a packet of cigarettes.

This together with rising production costs made a general picture that did not bode well for the industry.

Mr Wrench stressed the "frighteningly rapid escalation" in production costs of about 20% for the coming year and said growers would be taxed to the absolute limit to continue with the viable production of tobacco.

Efforts to maintain viability in the future would have to be shared with every agency, input supplier, Government department, indivi-

duals and growers.

He added: "To the Government Ministries I must warn that the tobacco industry does not have endless potential to absorb increasing costs, whether they be wages, transport charges or taxes.

"To suppliers of input items I would caution on the dangers of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Our industry does not have the capacity to absorb dramatic increases in the cost of fertilisers, chemicals, fuel electricity, farm machinery, spares and services.

"A reduction in profit margins faces producers straight in the face. It is essential that everyone involved in the industry shares this highly unpalatable fact. I urge all suppliers of inputs to consider very carefully the implications when demanding higher prices."

Mr Wrench commented on the low level of prices in the early weeks of sales and reminded the trade that it was partly as a result of their recommendations that a later start to the season had been considered. It was "blatantly" unjust that producers who had tried to fulfil those obligations had been penalised.

"I appeal to the trade once again to try and make an early assessment of commercial values for tobacco and pay those prices right from the start," he said.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH EASTERN BLOC LOW--South Africa, the United States of America, and western European countries remained Zimbabwe's major trading partners during 1982, according to figures released in the latest issue of the digest of statistics. The figures also show that trade with the socialist countries of eastern Europe is still low. Romania is the only country from that region registered as having traded with Zimbabwe last year. The only other socialist countries registered are China and Mocambique. As reported in last week's Financial Gazette, during the period January to December 1982, Zimbabwe's imports from South Africa were valued at \$239 448 000 while this country's exports to South Africa amounted to \$137 817 000. This left a trading deficit of \$101 631 000. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$76 946 000 while imports from that country were valued at \$161 965 000, a trading deficit of \$85 million. While Zimbabwe imported goods valued at \$103 538 000 from the United States, it exported goods valued at \$63 579 000. The other major partners were West Germany which imported goods valued at \$64 606 000 from Zimbabwe, while this country's imports from West Germany amounted to \$88 563 000. From the socialist bloc, Romania imported goods valued at \$2 702 000 from Zimbabwe while Zimbabwe imported nothing from Romania. Zimbabwe's exports to other African countries went to Botswana, Egypt, Malawi, Mocambique, Zaire and Zambia. Imports were from Botswana, Malawi, Mocambique, and Zambia. Botswana showed a trade surplus with its exports to this country totalling \$34 116 000. Zimbabwe's exports to that country were valued at \$25 504 000. All the other African countries registered showed trade deficits in their trading results with Zimbabwe. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jun 83 p 8]

AIR ZIM ENGINEERS IN BRITAIN--British Airways are currently training aircraft engineers from Air Zimbabwe in response to an appeal by the IATA Training Advisory Board. Last year IATA stated that at least 7 000 staff of their member airlines required training, much of it in specialised areas. "We are currently training aircraft engineers from Air Zimbabwe," a spokesman for British Airways said. "On the same course we have a number of engineers from Kenya and the Sudan. "With 35,000 staff throughout the world, we require training facilities that are both extensive and professional," the spokesman continued. "Smaller airlines, like Air Zimbabwe, are not in a position to offer comprehensive training in all aspects of the aviation industry through no fault of their own. We feel it is our responsibility to offer our training facilities to airlines based in developing countries." The airline has six training centres in Britain and, with the exception of the helicopter base in Aberdeen, Scotland, they are all within easy distance of Heathrow. [Text] [Harare THE FINANZIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Jun 83 p 9]

PROFIT SHARING--Masvingo--The Government accepts the private sector exists partly to make reasonable profits but businessmen must accept the rewards they earn must be compatible with worker participation in these rewards and in decision-making. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr John Landau said this when he addressed the Masvingo branch of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce yesterday. He said that what constituted a reasonable profit could be a matter on which the Government and the business sector had "differing thoughts" but there was no reason why agreement could not be reached through a frank exchange of views. Mr Landau said he could not speak out strongly enough against the trader who resorted to overcharging or conditional selling to exploit temporary shortages. Businessmen must "take a long hard look at the selling and pricing policies of particular items in demand by the majority of people." "I am not suggesting that any businessman sells at a loss but I expect him to keep profits at reasonable levels." The Government could not stand by where unreasonable increases in service charges were concerned and had instituted an investigation into these charges. The Government was convinced it was essential to have a price control policy which recognised the aspirations of the masses to improve their quality of life but also accepted the need for the production and distribution sectors to remain viable and create sufficient reinvestment, replacement and development reserves and pay reasonable dividends to shareholders, he said. Mr Landau said there would be no dramatic increase in foreign currency earnings in the immediate future. Indications were that it would be difficult to maintain current levels. On the difficulties faced by importers with low levels of import allocations trying to import goods in economic quantities, Mr Landau suggested that an importer could arrange to order goods together with another importer with a reasonable level of allocation in the same tariff.--Ziana

[Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Jun 83 p 1]

GOVERNMENT RE-DETAINS ZIPRA COMMANDERS--Harare--The government has information which makes it necessary to continue detaining former Zipra commanders, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told the House of Assembly yesterday. Responding to questions during Parliament's first "Prime Minister's Question Session" which was broadcast live, Mr Mugabe said the government decided to re-detain former Zipra commanders after they were acquitted by the high court because it had more information about their activities than did the court. Mr Mugabe was answering a question by Mr Sydney Malunga (Zapu, Matebeleland North) who wanted to know why, despite the high court verdict to acquit former Zipra commanders, including Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Lieutenant General Lookout Masuku on treason charges and arms possession, the government continued to hold them. Mr Mugabe told the House, the men were still being held because the government held them responsible for the caching of arms and had more information about them. "In our opinion, it is harmful to release a man if we consider him a threat to the security of our people," he said.--Sapa

[Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 5]

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